



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 110th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 154

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 2008

No. 141

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JACKSON of Illinois).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 8, 2008.

I hereby appoint the Honorable JESSIE L. JACKSON, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

On the first day of this autumn session of the 110th Congress of the United States, Members of the House of Representatives gather to do the work of the people to establish the common good of the country.

As Representatives, they speak for their constituents and act in their name. Bless not only their very best intentions to serve well the will of the people, but empower them to set aside all that inhibits true freedom at work in them. By Your inspiration, may every decision they make bring joy, security and true satisfaction to the Nation.

Lord, give them peace at all times and in all circumstances so each one may be his or her very best, together reach their full potential, accomplish great deeds, and give You glory now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the

last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CARNEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the passing of the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), the whole number of the House is 434.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on August 1, 2008, at 4:12 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2245.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4918.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6340.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6580.

That the Senate agreed to without amendment H. Con. Res. 318.

With best wishes. I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on August 1, 2008, at 1:25 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4210.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5477.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5483.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5631.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6061.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6085.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6150.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 6432.

That the Senate passed S. 3241.

Appointments: Commission on Wartime Contracting.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



Printed on recycled paper.

H7811

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, The Capitol, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in clause 2(h) of rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on August 1, 2008, at 5:40 p.m.:

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 2095.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 2608.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H.R. 5683.

That the Senate passed S. 2507.

That the Senate passed S.J. Res. 45.

With best wishes I am

Sincerely,

LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the following enrolled bills were signed by the Speaker on Friday, August 1, 2008:

H.R. 2245, to designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Wenatchee, Washington, as the "Elwood 'Bud' Link Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic"

H.R. 4040, to establish consumer product safety standards and other safety requirements for children's products and to reauthorize and modernize the Consumer Product Safety Commission

H.R. 4137, to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes

H.R. 4210, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 Washington Avenue in Weldon, North Carolina, as the "Dock M. Brown Post Office Building"

H.R. 4918, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Miami, Florida, as the "Bruce W. Carter Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center"

H.R. 5477, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 South Del Mar Avenue in San Gabriel, California, as the "Chi Mui Post Office Building"

H.R. 5483, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10449 White Granite Drive in Oakton, Virginia, as the "Private First Class David H. Sharrett II Post Office Building"

H.R. 5631, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1155 Seminole Trail in Charlottesville, Virginia, as the "Corporal Bradley T. Arms Post Office Building"

H.R. 6061, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service lo-

cated at 219 East Main Street in West Frankfort, Illinois, as the "Kenneth James Gray Post Office Building"

H.R. 6085, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 42222 Rancho Las Palmas Drive in Rancho Mirage, California, as the "Gerald R. Ford Post Office Building"

H.R. 6150, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14500 Lorain Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "John P. Gallagher Post Office Building"

H.R. 6340, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Quarropas Street in White Plains, New York, as the "Charles L. Brieant, Jr., Federal Building and United States Courthouse"

H.R. 6432, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the Animal Drug User Fee Program, to establish a program of fees relating to generic new animal drugs, to make certain technical corrections to the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007, and for other purposes

H.R. 6580, to ensure the fair treatment of a member of the armed forces who is discharged from the armed forces, at the request of the member, pursuant to the Department of Defense policy permitting the early discharge of a member who is the only surviving child in a family in which the father or mother, or one or more siblings, served in the armed forces and, because of hazards incident to such service, was killed, died as a result of wounds, accident, or disease, is in a captured or missing in action status, or is permanently disabled, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limitation on contributions to funeral trusts, and for other purposes

S. 3294, to provide for the continued performance of the functions of the United States Parole Commission

S. 3295, to amend title 35, United States Code, and The Trademark Act of 1946 to provide that the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, shall appoint administrative patent judges and administrative trademark judges, and for other purposes

S. 3370, to resolve pending claims against Libya by United States nationals, and for other purposes.

REPUBLICAN FAILURES

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, Senator Moynihan once said, "You are entitled to your own opinions, but you are not entitled to your own facts."

The dominant political fact of the last 8 years has been Republican failure, serial governing malpractice. This month, we will be holding them to account.

There ought to be a heavy cost for 2.5 million lost jobs; for 5 million more of our fellow citizens thrust into poverty; for stagnating wages; for skyrocketing costs of essentials; for 8.6 million more Americans uninsured; for surpluses turned into record deficits; for an America whose respect has been reduced around the world; for foreign borrowing that has exceeded the total racked up under the first 42 Presidents combined. All of that happened under the grip of Republican ideology. Eight years in the White House, 6 years with all the levers of power, and after all that, they suggest more of the same.

Every time they try to change the subject, every time they pretend to be agents of change, we will answer with the simple facts of failure. We have faith in the facts. We will stake an election on that faith. And when we win, we will govern secure in that faith.

CONGRESS IS IN THE DARK

(Mr. POE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, we're back. After a 5-week break, Congress has returned to do the people's business.

The number one concern among Americans is the high cost of energy, especially gasoline. Americans want Congress to come up with an energy plan to make our Nation independent from energy control of foreign powers. We send millions of dollars a day overseas to countries that don't like us and hold us hostage until we pay the ransom for that crude oil.

But Congress is not going to deal with energy legislation today. In fact, our first priority, our very first order of business after this long recess is to name a new Federal building in Virginia. And the second thing we're going to do is name a new Federal building in New York.

So no votes today on offshore drilling, no votes on drilling in ANWR, developing clean coal technology, building nuclear power plants, or anything else regarding energy.

For 5 weeks the lights were off in the House of Congress, and while we were gone they stayed off. We might as well leave them off now because Congress is still in the dark about energy independence.

And that's just the way it is.

THE WORKING CONGRESS

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to return to the most do-something Congress in the last 8 years, the Congress that has addressed the plight of soldiers and education benefits and health care, and the Congress that is going to solve the energy crisis: The working Congress.

That's why I stand here today because I would like us to continue to work to help the automobile dealers in Detroit, and as well to help those homeowners who need mortgage repair and mortgage refinance, and give them an opportunity for the American Dream.

I am saddened by the conflict between Georgia and Russia, not Georgia in the United States, but I believe that is a NATO issue. And I would ask that we not give \$1 billion for repairing Georgia; we need to give \$1 billion to help repair our auto industry and to help those in mortgage crisis. Yes, we can be a partner in their rebuild, we believe in their democracy, but it is time now to reinvest in home. Give them a contribution, along with the NATO efforts. Give them the ability to stand strong. Provide for them the opportunity to engage in conflict resolution between Russia and Georgia. But it is time now not to give excessive funds to ensure that they stand up, we need to stand up here in America.

I ask my colleagues to reflect on this so that we can rebuild America in this do-something Congress.

LET'S VOTE ON AMERICAN ENERGY

(Mr. BROUN of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROUN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, last week I was here and other Republicans were here. The week before I was here. Republicans have been coming to this floor every single day since we voted to adjourn back in July. We've been here working for the American people to try to find commonsense solutions to our energy crisis.

We hear from the other side that they want to support the poor and the elderly. That's hogwash. The poor and the elderly are suffering more from energy prices than anything else. People can't afford to go to the doctor or drive to take their kids to school. School buses can't take kids to school.

We've been coming here every single day working to try to do something for the American public, but the Democrats went on vacation. They haven't continued to work like the Republicans have. We've got to find solutions to our energy crisis that makes sense economically, makes sense environmentally, and that's exactly what the American Energy Act will do.

So I call upon my Democratic colleagues, let's have an up or down vote on American energy so that we can make sense for the poor, the working class, everybody in America.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the Chair remind visitors in the gallery that they are guests of the House of Representatives, but expressions of approval or disapproval of the proceedings are not permitted.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

SPOTTSWOOD W. ROBINSON III AND ROBERT R. MERHIGE, JR. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2403) to designate the new Federal Courthouse, located in the 700 block of East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr. Federal Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2403

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located in the 700 block of East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr., United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr., United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 2403.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2403, as amended. This bill honors the distinguished careers of two giants in the civil rights field.

From 1948 until 1960, Judge Robinson served at the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Fund. During that time he was instrumental in representing the Virginia plaintiffs in the landmark lawsuit *Brown vs. Board of Education*, which declared separate but unequal schools as unconstitutional.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy appointed Judge Robinson to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, a six-member bipartisan commission charged with studying civil rights violations in the United States. Judge Robinson was confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 73-17.

In 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Judge Robinson to the District Court, and 2 years later he became the first African American to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit. Judge Robinson served as Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals from 1981 to 1986, and served on the Court until his retirement in 1992.

□ 1415

Judge Robert Merhige, Jr. was born in Brooklyn, New York on February 5, 1919. Judge Merhige attended High Point College in North Carolina and received his law degree from the University of Richmond's T.C. Williams School of Law in 1942. Upon graduation he enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps, where he served as a crewman aboard a B-17 bomber based in Italy.

Judge Merhige was U.S. district judge for the Eastern District of Virginia in 1967. He served there for over 30 years. He was a frequent lecturer at the University of Virginia and served on the faculty of the University of Richmond. While on the bench, Judge Merhige ordered the University of Virginia to admit women, and 2 years later he led the order to desegregate dozens of schools in Virginia.

Two weeks into his service on the court, Judge Merhige drew the first of many high-profile cases that became the landmark of his career. He ordered the release of black activist H. Rap Brown, who was imprisoned in Virginia after making an impassioned and militant speech in Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, this bill has broad bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 2403 designates the new Federal Courthouse on East Broad Street in Richmond, Virginia, as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert Merhige Jr. Federal Courthouse." Both Judge Robinson and Judge Merhige were exceptional leaders and prominent figures in the desegregation and civil rights movement.

Spottswood W. Robinson III was a distinguished jurist and a Virginia native. His was a career of firsts, beginning with his graduation from law school, first in his class. He then became the first African American to be appointed to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the first African American to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals, and the first African American chief judge of the D.C. Circuit.

Beyond simply being the first African American to serve in these positions, Judge Robinson worked on many important cases that helped to pave the way for those who followed. During his time working at the NAACP, Judge Robinson worked on the *Brown v. Board of Education* case and was part of several other groundbreaking civil rights judicial decisions.

Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Robinson served on the United States Commission on Civil Rights and was dean of the Howard University Law School. Much like Judge Robinson, Judge Merhige will be remembered for, among many other accomplishments, his significant impact in the civil rights movement.

Judge Merhige's 1967 opinion to desegregate Virginia schools was one of the most important and groundbreaking steps in the civil rights movement. Following the issuance of the opinion, Judge Merhige had an around-the-clock guard to protect him from those who disagreed. While his decision was unpopular at the time, it was a vital step towards educational equality in Virginia.

Prior to his service on the Federal bench as a judge, Merhige served honorably in the United States Air Force during World War II. He returned home to work as a lawyer and an advocate for a variety of clients in his adopted State of Virginia.

The naming of this courthouse after these two well-respected judges is an appropriate way to honor their service. While their service as jurists had an impact on the entire Nation, they will also be remembered as distinguished Virginia judges.

The bill has the support of the two Senators from Virginia and the entire Virginia congressional delegation. I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

And I would just ask that we reflect upon the circumstances in Virginia today, the progress that we have made since these decisions and since these judges led us out of segregation and into this modern era where we are in a society where our children grow up without real comprehension of what some of their predecessors lived through.

I would urge adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) such time as he may consume.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to rise in support of S. 2403, a bill to designate the new Federal Courthouse, located in the 700 block of East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr. United States Courthouse."

The Commonwealth of Virginia has a rich history of contributions in the founding of this country and in the establishment and development of our

legal system. Virginia practitioners such as George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, James Monroe, and Henry Clay have all profoundly shaped and molded our country's legal traditions. In fact, the first law school in the country was our own College of William and Mary located in Williamsburg, Virginia.

It is therefore fitting that we would name the new Federal Courthouse in our State's capital after two distinguished jurists, Judge Spottswood W. Robinson III and Judge Robert R. Merhige, Jr., whose exemplary careers under the law displayed the best ideals and principles of our Constitution and legal traditions.

Spottswood William Robinson III was born in Richmond, Virginia, on July 26, 1916, and passed away in his home in Virginia on October 11, 1998. He attended Virginia Union University and then Howard University Law School, graduating first in his class in 1939 and serving as a member of the faculty until 1947.

In 1964 Judge Robinson became the first African American to be appointed to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. In 1966 President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Judge Robinson the first African American to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. On May 7, 1981, Judge Robinson became the first African American to serve as chief judge of the District of Columbia Circuit. Judge Robinson served on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and as dean of the Howard University Law School.

In addition to these exemplary and groundbreaking roles, Judge Robinson is probably best known for his role as one of the lead attorneys with the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund from 1948 to 1960 and specifically for his representation of the Virginia plaintiffs in the 1954 landmark U.S. Supreme Court case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, which declared "separate but equal" schools unconstitutional and is one of the landmark cases in our Nation's history.

Judge Robert R. Merhige was born in New York, New York on February 5, 1919, and passed away in Richmond on February 18, 2005. He attended High Point College in North Carolina where he received his undergraduate degree in 1940. He then earned his law degree from T.C. Williams School of Law at the University of Richmond from which he graduated at the top of his class in 1942.

From 1942 to 1945, during World War II, Judge Merhige served in the United States Army Air Force as a crewman on a B-17 bomber based in Italy. After the war he returned to Richmond where he practiced law from 1945 to 1967. During that time, Judge Merhige established himself as a formidable trial lawyer representing a wide variety of clients.

In August of 1967, Judge Merhige was appointed U.S. District Court judge for

the Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond Division, by President Lyndon B. Johnson, where he served for 31 years. While on the Federal bench, Judge Merhige presided over some of the most important and complex litigation in United States history. He ordered the University of Virginia to admit women in 1970. In 1972 he ordered the desegregation of dozens of Virginia school districts. As a result of his decision, he and his family were victims of threats and violence, and he was given 24-hour protection by U.S. marshals. His judicial courage and independence in the face of strong opposition is a testament to his dedication to equal justice under the law, and I believe his example is as pertinent today as it was then.

The new Federal Courthouse in Richmond is under construction and nearing completion. I believe that naming it after these two exemplary jurists will not only serve as a tribute to their fierce adherence to the Constitution and to their legacy of equal justice under the law but also will serve as a reminder of their contributions to ensuring a fair and just legal system for all people.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Senator JOHN WARNER and Senator JIM WEBB for introducing this bill in the Senate, as well as the support from the entire Virginia delegation. I would like to thank Chairman OBERSTAR and Chairwoman NORTON, Ranking Members MICA and GRAVES, Representatives CARNEY and KING, and both the Democratic and Republican leadership for the swift passage of this measure.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just wanted to say a few extra words about this resolution and about the progress that this country has made.

I have by now a few years on me, longer than a half century, and having grown up in the very Caucasian Midwest but traveled almost all the corners of this country and a lot of places in the world, and I have seen some examples of the segregation that existed back in those years that flowed through post-Civil War all the way up through the 1950s and 1960s and began to break down in the 1960s. And as I mentioned in my brief remarks in the opening, it is a condition today where we have a desegregation and integration that is far, far superior to what we had in our society a generation or two ago. And the young people growing up today really don't have, I think, a touch or a feel for what this Nation was like or the culture that was there. The South has transformed remarkably from what it was to where it is today.

I would submit that the leadership of these two gentlemen is part of the solution. They deserve significant credit for the leadership to move out of this.

I would state that we are all God's children, and because of that we need to pull together and recognize there is

much more that identifies us together than separates us apart. And when we get to this point where we are pulling together as one Nation, one people, and one cause and erase the divides that are easy to identify, we get to the point where we can joke with one another and laugh with one another and work with one another and love and fight with one another in a fashion that enhances this country and glorifies our Creator, then that is where this Nation needs to go. This is a big step in the right direction. It's timely. I urge the adoption of this resolution, and I appreciate all the gentlemen and gentlewomen from Virginia that are cosponsors of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, allow me to rise for a brief moment to congratulate the Senators from Virginia and my good friend and colleague on the Judiciary Committee, Mr. SCOTT, and, of course, the manager of this legislation and the minority manager as well.

No one who has benefited from the civil rights of the law, if you will, could ignore the contributions of Spottswood William Robinson III. So I rise today to again add my respect for the naming of this courthouse after these two jurists, both Robert Merhige and of course Spottswood W. Robinson III, but particularly want to add my appreciation to what Judge Robinson did for education in the lawsuit that was filed on behalf of 100 parents and 450 students at Moton High School in Prince Edward County, convinced that their only chance was getting this case before the Supreme Court. In addition, his work on the 1954 Brown versus Board of Education, the work of his efforts with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, he laid the pathway for those of us who are the beneficiaries of his great work.

Let me also suggest that the same with Robert Merhige and his work on civil rights issues but also dealing with major corporate litigation cases.

These namings sometimes are alluded to as not being very important, but as we proceed on many important issues such as solving the energy crisis, I'm glad, Mr. Speaker, that we stop for a moment to give honor to individuals who laid the groundwork not only for me and those like me but really for America, and those who stand on the floor of the House that value democracy and equal opportunity, these individuals are deserving of the respect and admiration of this United States Congress and certainly are deserving of the naming of the courthouse after them.

I rise today in support of S. 2403, which designates the new Federal courthouse in Richmond, Virginia as the "Spottswood W.

Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr., Federal Courthouse." I want to thank Senator WARNER and the Senate Transportation and Infrastructure, and Senator WEBB, for remembering a great educator, civil rights attorney, and judge, along with U.S. Representative BOBBY SCOTT of Virginia who has championed this legislation.

BACKGROUND

Spottswood William Robinson III

Spottswood William Robinson III, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on July 26, 1916. He attended Virginia Union University and then attended Howard University School of Law, graduating first in his class in 1939.

Like his fellow jurist, Thurgood Marshall, he often credited the law school with instilling in its students the notion of social responsibility. He said, "one of the things that was drilled into my head was . . . 'This legal education that you're getting is not just for you, it was for everybody. So when you leave here, you want to put it to good use.'"

Spottswood Robinson argued one of the Supreme Court cases that led to the 1954 decision striking down school segregation. In early 1951, Robinson, who would later become a Federal judge, and his law partner in Richmond had no plans to attack school segregation in Virginia as unconstitutional. They were more focused on forcing local school systems to invest more in segregated black schools.

But that was before Barbara Johns, a high school junior, called their law office in April. She complained that nothing at her school—buses, textbooks, facilities—even approached the quality of those provided at White schools.

Robinson and his then-law partner Oliver Hill filed suit on behalf of 100 parents of 450 students at Moton High School in Prince Edward County, Va., convinced that their only chance lay in getting the case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The issues in that case and four others—including Brown vs. Board of Education—were decided in the high court's historic 1954 Brown decision declaring "separate but equal" schools unconstitutional.

Former Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder wrote in a tribute to Robinson that, "Where one can ride on a bus, a train, or plane, or where one can live and rent or buy a house, or whether public education has to be given the same level to all people are basic issues. Spottswood Robinson has been there . . . in his quiet, unassuming . . . way, charting and paving a path for countless Americans . . . who owe to him a great debt of gratitude."

Judge Robinson was a faculty member of the Howard University School of Law from his graduation in 1939 until 1947. Judge Robinson was one of the core attorneys of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund from 1948 to 1960. Through the NAACP LDF Robinson worked on important civil rights cases including Brown v. Board of Education and Chance v. Lambeth, 4th Cir., 1951, establishing the invalidity of carrier-enforced racial segregation in interstate transportation.

From 1960–64 Spottswood Robinson became Dean of the Howard University School of Law. He then served as a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights from 1961 to 1963.

In 1964, Judge Robinson was the first African-American to be appointed the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. In 1966, Judge Robinson became the first

African-American appointed to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit when he was appointed by President Johnson.

On May 7, 1981, Judge Robinson became the first African-American to serve as Chief Judge of the court. Judge Robinson took senior status in 1989 and later retired. He passed on in 1998. Leaving behind a legacy of civil rights leadership and legal advocacy. Robert R. Merhige, Jr.

Robert R. Merhige Jr., was the U.S. District Court judge who ordered Virginia schools desegregated and presided over major corporate litigation cases. His unusually long tenure on the Federal bench—31 years—brought him many cases of national importance. He wrote the decision for a three-judge panel that threw out the appeals of Watergate figures G. Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker, and Eugenio Martinez, after they were convicted of breaking into the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

He ordered the University of Virginia to admit women in 1970. He clarified the rights of pregnant women to keep their jobs. He presided over the trials of Ku Klux Klan and American Nazi Party members accused of injuring and killing members of the Communist Workers Party in Greensboro, NC, in 1979.

No decision made him more unpopular than his orders to integrate dozens of Virginia's school systems. He was widely considered the most hated man in Richmond in the early 1970s and required 24-hour protection by U.S. marshals. Segregationists threatened his family, spat in his face, and shot his dog to death after tying its legs. Protesters held weekly parades outside his home. A guest cottage on his property, where his mother-in-law lived, was burned to the ground.

Not long ago he told the Richmond Times-Dispatch that he was still amazed, disappointed and angry at the public reaction to his rulings. He was known for his kindness and integrity and for brooking no delays or foolishness in his court, part of the Eastern District of Virginia known as the "rocket docket." He once ordered a marshal to remove a man who had fallen asleep in the courtroom. The man, it turned out, was his father.

Born in New York, Mr. Merhige attended High Point College in North Carolina and received his law degree from the University of Richmond's T.C. Williams School of Law in 1942.

He served in the Army Air Forces in World War II as a crewman on a B-17 bomber based in Italy. Mr. Merhige practiced law in Richmond from 1945 until he was appointed to the Federal bench in 1967 by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Two weeks into his job, the new judge drew the first of the controversial cases that became the hallmark of his career. He ordered the release of African-American activist H. Rap Brown, who was imprisoned in Virginia after making an impassioned and militant speech in Maryland.

In 1968, Mr. Merhige ruled that the conflict in Vietnam was a war, whether or not it was a declared war. That ruling came in a case in which 96 Army reservists tried to avoid serving in Vietnam. Mr. Merhige denied their request.

On a tour of his memorabilia-filled chambers two decades later, a reporter noted that among signed photographs, which ranged from former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover to former attorney general Ramsey Clark, a copy

of President Richard M. Nixon's resignation adorned the mantelpiece. "I wanted that since the day he was inaugurated," Mr. Merhige was quoted as saying.

Conclusion

Mr. Speaker, Judge Robinson and Judge Merhige were men who stood their ground, followed their conscience and the law. I am pleased to see the good State of Virginia—known as the Capitol of the South—recognizing two men who sought to change it—for the better.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 2403, and the new Federal courthouse that celebrates these two great civil rights advocates.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2403, a bill to designate the United States courthouse, located at 700 East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr., United States Courthouse". Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr., were appointed to the Federal bench by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 and 1967, respectively. Judge Robinson graduated from Howard University Law School, was a prominent civil rights lawyer, and was appointed by President Kennedy to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Judge Merhige graduated from the University of Richmond, served in the U.S. Army, and was considered one of the most formidable lawyers in Virginia. Judge Merhige was known for presiding over several high-profile cases and was noted for ordering the University of Virginia to admit women.

Both judges served with distinction and played a key role in the racial integration of Virginia schools so it is fitting and proper to name the U.S. courthouse in Richmond, Virginia, as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr., United States Courthouse".

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of S. 2403, the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr., United States Courthouse".

Mr. CARNEY. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2403, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

□ 1430

THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2837) to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New

York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2837

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 2837.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2837, a bill which designates the courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse.

As we all know, President Roosevelt was the 26th President of the United States. He led an extraordinary life. He steered the United States into world politics and was a polished and accomplished public servant and indeed was a Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City on October 27, 1858, and died in Oyster Bay, New York, in 1919. He served as the 26th President of the United States. During his youth, he struggled with ill health and later dedicated his life to strenuous outdoor activities and Spartan living. He served during the Spanish American War, leading the Rough Rider Regiment, which became famous during the battle of San Juan Hill.

He was elected Governor of New York in 1898. Upon the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, he became President, and served until 1909. He believed the government should serve as an equal and fair arbiter between great economic forces such as labor and management.

Roosevelt's life was rich with varied experiences. He served as Police Commissioner of New York City, Governor

of New York, and was an avid outdoorsman and naturalist, an ardent conservationist, and the author of 26 books. As I mentioned before, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1905. He died peacefully in his sleep in 1919.

I support this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 2837 designates the United States Courthouse in Brooklyn, New York, as the Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse.

Theodore Roosevelt, one of our most famous Presidents and a true American icon, was born in New York City in 1858. In many ways, Teddy Roosevelt defies easy description. Over the course of his amazing life he was an historian, explorer, a hunter, a frontiersman, a conservationist, an author, a soldier, a political reformer, a Governor, and he was our Nation's youngest President.

After graduating from Harvard in 1880, he was elected to the New York Assembly, where he was a prolific Republican activist.

In 1884, after the tragic loss of his first wife and his mother, he struck out for the Western Frontier. In the Dakotas, Roosevelt became an avid hunter and rancher. As a deputy sheriff, he chased down horse thieves and criminals. The tough cowboy persona Roosevelt developed on the frontier would stay with him for the rest of his life.

Roosevelt made his mark as a political reformer when he became President of the New York City Police Commissioners and took on the corrupt practices of the time.

When the Spanish American War broke out in 1898, Roosevelt resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to organize and lead a volunteer cavalry brigade, known as the Rough Riders. Roosevelt and the Rough Riders became famous for their assault on San Juan Hill.

After Roosevelt's success on the battlefield, he was elected the Governor of New York, as a Republican. Roosevelt's reputation as a political reformer grew as he took on the State's machine politics and corruption.

His reputation as a reformer helped put him on the McKinley Presidential ticket. Roosevelt was a powerful campaign asset and helped lead the landslide Republican victory in the 1900 election. Roosevelt became the youngest American President ever, at age 42, when President McKinley was tragically assassinated. The year then was 1901.

Teddy Roosevelt was a strong political reformer, a conservationist, which I identify with, and the President that elevated the United States to a world power. Roosevelt busted up monopolies and trusts. He created the National Park Service, the Forest Service, he built the Panama Canal, and he expanded the United States Navy into a fleet capable of projecting U.S. power

into every corner of the globe. Roosevelt's foreign policy can be summed up in one sentence: "Speak softly and carry a big stick."

President Roosevelt will be forever known as an American icon and one of our best Presidents. It is fitting that this courthouse in Brooklyn will bear his name. I look forward to the inspiration that will be given from that courthouse to especially the young people who walk into those doors in Brooklyn. I urge that my colleagues support this bill.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2837, a bill to designate the U.S. courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse". This bill honors former President Theodore Roosevelt, who at various times served as a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, President of the New York Board of Police Commissioners, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and as a Colonel of a voluntary cavalry regiment of the United States Army during the Spanish-American War, which became known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders".

President Roosevelt also has the distinction of becoming, at the age of 42 in 1901, the youngest serving president at that time. During his two terms in office, President Roosevelt's list of achievements include facilitating and ensuring the construction of the Panama Canal, establishing the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor, signing the Elkins Anti-Rebate Act for railroads, and greatly advancing environmental conservation efforts by providing Federal protection for close to 230 million acres of land. He was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906, for his work in ending the Russo-Japanese War.

Because of his honorable and distinguished service it is appropriate to name the U.S. courthouse in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse".

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of S. 2837.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CARNEY. I yield back as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2837.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ADDRESSING WAIVER OF ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2450) to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence

to address the waiver of the attorney-client privilege and the work product doctrine.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2450

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE AND WORK PRODUCT; LIMITATIONS ON WAIVER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Article V of the Federal Rules of Evidence is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Rule 502. Attorney-Client Privilege and Work Product; Limitations on Waiver

"The following provisions apply, in the circumstances set out, to disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work-product protection.

"(a) DISCLOSURE MADE IN A FEDERAL PROCEEDING OR TO A FEDERAL OFFICE OR AGENCY; SCOPE OF A WAIVER.—When the disclosure is made in a Federal proceeding or to a Federal office or agency and waives the attorney-client privilege or work-product protection, the waiver extends to an undisclosed communication or information in a Federal or State proceeding only if:

"(1) the waiver is intentional;

"(2) the disclosed and undisclosed communications or information concern the same subject matter; and

"(3) they ought in fairness to be considered together.

"(b) INADVERTENT DISCLOSURE.—When made in a Federal proceeding or to a Federal office or agency, the disclosure does not operate as a waiver in a Federal or State proceeding if:

"(1) the disclosure is inadvertent;

"(2) the holder of the privilege or protection took reasonable steps to prevent disclosure; and

"(3) the holder promptly took reasonable steps to rectify the error, including (if applicable) following Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B).

"(c) DISCLOSURE MADE IN A STATE PROCEEDING.—When the disclosure is made in a State proceeding and is not the subject of a State-court order concerning waiver, the disclosure does not operate as a waiver in a Federal proceeding if the disclosure:

"(1) would not be a waiver under this rule if it had been made in a Federal proceeding; or

"(2) is not a waiver under the law of the State where the disclosure occurred.

"(d) CONTROLLING EFFECT OF A COURT ORDER.—A Federal court may order that the privilege or protection is not waived by disclosure connected with the litigation pending before the court—in which event the disclosure is also not a waiver in any other Federal or State proceeding.

"(e) CONTROLLING EFFECT OF A PARTY AGREEMENT.—An agreement on the effect of disclosure in a Federal proceeding is binding only on the parties to the agreement, unless it is incorporated into a court order.

"(f) CONTROLLING EFFECT OF THIS RULE.—Notwithstanding Rules 101 and 1101, this rule applies to State proceedings and to Federal court-annexed and Federal court-mandated arbitration proceedings, in the circumstances set out in the rule. And notwithstanding Rule 501, this rule applies even if State law provides the rule of decision.

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this rule:

"(1) 'attorney-client privilege' means the protection that applicable law provides for

confidential attorney-client communications; and

"(2) 'work-product protection' means the protection that applicable law provides for tangible material (or its intangible equivalent) prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial."

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES.—The table of contents for the Federal Rules of Evidence is amended by inserting after the item relating to rule 501 the following:

"502. Attorney-client privilege and work-product doctrine; limitations on waiver."

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this Act shall apply in all proceedings commenced after the date of enactment of this Act and, insofar as is just and practicable, in all proceedings pending on such date of enactment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation enacts a new Federal Rule of Evidence, proposed by the Judicial Conference, to address a growing problem that is adding inordinate and unnecessary burden, expense, uncertainty, and inefficiency to litigation.

The new rule 502 reaffirms and reinforces the attorney-client privilege and work product protection by clarifying how they are affected by, and withstand, inadvertent disclosure in discovery.

As the author of the companion bill, H.R. 6610, in the House, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Senate-passed bill so that we can send it to the President and enact it into law without further delay.

Doing the research on this legislation and spending time with a number of lawyers, and the American Bar Association, Mr. Speaker, I can assure you that this has no negative impact on those lawyers representing defendants or those lawyers representing plaintiffs. In fact, unlike the courthouse and the courtroom, plaintiff lawyers and defendant lawyers, the plaintiff bar and the defendant bar, have come together in a unanimous voice, indicating that this will in fact enhance their ability to represent their clients and to ensure that they may have the broadest based discovery possible.

We have asked and answered a series of questions that impact this particular legislation, including engaging the Federal bench. And so I move that

my colleagues view this enthusiastically and that it be supported.

The attorney-client privilege and work product protection are crucial to our legal system. They encourage businesses and individuals to obtain legal counsel when appropriate by protecting the confidentiality of communications between clients and their attorneys, and documents prepared by attorneys to assist their clients in litigation. In fact, this is the backbone, the infrastructure of civil and criminal litigation.

These legal protections are not absolute, however. Traditionally, persons seeking to rely on them must maintain the confidentiality of the information involved. If the information is shared outside the circle of confidentiality provided by the law, the legal protection is forfeited, or waived, as the purpose for it no longer applies.

This traditional principle can work unfair results in modern-day litigation when privileged information is disclosed by accident. Fast-moving litigation or expensive and vast litigation has both plaintiff and defendant shooting back and forth various documents, particularly in extensive discovery. In the course of the kind of voluminous discovery that often takes place, this can happen, where a privileged document is seen by the other party.

When vast amounts of documents are transmitted and stored electronically and can be searched and collected in the same manner, it is all too easy for a document containing privileged information to be overlooked, despite careful efforts to prevent it. Even in my practice of some years ago, the technology has made it different. I remember being in a massive case, a personal injury case, where documents were going back and forth, but I might say, Mr. Speaker, that it moved a lot slower than it does today.

Unfortunately, the case law has not kept up with these developments of expedited discovery and the electronic use of passing documents. Outdated legal precedents from an earlier era continue to create uncertainty. There are precedents, for example, holding that an inadvertent disclosure of a single document or communication not only can waive the privilege as to that one item, but can result in a blanket waiver as to all information concerning the same subject. That can collapse a case.

Concern about the potential adverse consequences has in recent years forced clients and their lawyers to undertake exhaustive, time-consuming, and expensive examination of documents item by item, often page by page, before they can be comfortable turning them over in discovery. That impacts, of course, negatively plaintiffs and defendants.

The document reviews can be grossly disproportionate in cost to the stakes of the underlying litigation and significantly impede the efficient processing of cases through the courts.

Courts have developed a balance rule in the case law that appropriately protects confidentiality, while guarding against abuses. But one court's order and one district's order and one circuit's order has uncertain authority, at best, in another court. Only a uniform rule can bring the certainty needed, and a uniform rule in the area of evidentiary privileges can only be achieved by an act of Congress.

The rule we are submitting today, submitted to Congress last year by the Judicial Conference, is a product of careful deliberations in its Advisory Committee on Evidence Rules, informed by years of examination of the issue in its Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure.

The Advisory Committee enlisted the help of eminent jurists, practitioners, and legal scholars, and sought and obtained extensive public comment both in written submissions and at two hearings. The rule that resulted has wide support in the legal community. I know, Mr. Speaker. I have spent time, my staff has spent time with lawyers on both sides of the bar, and I can assure you their voices were one in arguing for the passage of this change.

In order to more fully explain how the new rule is to be interpreted and applied, the Advisory Committee also prepared an explanatory note, as is customary, for publication alongside the text of the rule. The text of the explanatory note appears in the RECORD in the Senate debate.

The proposed rule has now also undergone careful review in the House, as well as the Senate. During its consideration in the House Judiciary Committee, a number of questions arose regarding the scope and contours of the effect of the proposed rule on current law regarding attorney-client privilege and work product protection. That is a very important and cherished right, to ensure that privilege does not interfere or hamper the rights of a plaintiff, sometimes the underdog, and the defendant.

The Judicial Conference was able to answer all these questions satisfactorily, without need to revise the text of the rule as submitted to Congress. In order to further reduce any potential uncertainty regarding how the rule is to be interpreted and applied, the committee has asked and the Judicial Conference has agreed to augment the explanatory note. I would like to insert the agreed addendum to the explanatory note in the RECORD at this point.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL INTENT REGARDING RULE 502 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF EVIDENCE

During consideration of this rule in Congress, a number of questions were raised about the scope and contours of the effect of the proposed rule on current law regarding attorney-client privilege and work-product protection. These questions were ultimately answered satisfactorily, without need to revise the text of the rule as submitted to Congress by the Judicial Conference.

In general, these questions are answered by keeping in mind the limited though impor-

tant purpose and focus of the rule. The rule addresses only the effect of disclosure, under specified circumstances, of a communication that is otherwise protected by attorney-client privilege, or of information that is protected by work-product protection, on whether the disclosure itself operates as a waiver of the privilege or protection for purposes of admissibility of evidence in a federal or state judicial or administrative proceeding. The rule does not alter the substantive law regarding attorney-client privilege or work-product protection in any other respect, including the burden on the party invoking the privilege (or protection) to prove that the particular information (or communication) qualifies for it. And it is not intended to alter the rules and practices governing use of information outside this evidentiary context.

Some of these questions are addressed more specifically below, in order to help further avoid uncertainty in the interpretation and application of the rule.

Subdivision (a)—Disclosure vs. Use

This subdivision does not alter the substantive law regarding when a party's strategic use in litigation of otherwise privileged information obliges that party to waive the privilege regarding other information concerning the same subject matter, so that the information being used can be fairly considered in context. One situation in which this issue arises, the assertion as a defense in patent-infringement litigation that a party was relying on advice of counsel, is discussed elsewhere in this Note. In this and similar situations, under subdivision (a)(1) the party using an attorney-client communication to its advantage in the litigation has, in so doing, intentionally waived the privilege as to other communications concerning the same subject matter, regardless of the circumstances in which the communication being so used was initially disclosed.

Subdivision (b)—Fairness Considerations

The standard set forth in this subdivision for determining whether a disclosure operates as a waiver of the privilege or protection is, as explained elsewhere in this Note, the majority rule in the federal courts. The majority rule has simply been distilled here into a standard designed to be predictable in its application. This distillation is not intended to foreclose notions of fairness from continuing to inform application of the standard in all aspects as appropriate in particular cases—for example, as to whether steps taken to rectify an erroneous inadvertent disclosure were sufficiently prompt under subdivision (b)(3) where the receiving party has relied on the information disclosed.

Subdivisions (a) and (b)—Disclosures to Federal Office or Agency

This rule, as a Federal Rule of Evidence, applies to admissibility of evidence. While subdivisions (a) and (b) are written broadly to apply as appropriate to disclosures of information to a federal office or agency, they do not apply to uses of information—such as routine use in government publications—that fall outside the evidentiary context. Nor do these subdivisions relieve the party seeking to protect the information as privileged from the burden of proving that the privilege applies in the first place.

Subdivision (d)—Court Orders

This subdivision authorizes a court to enter orders only in the context of litigation pending before the court. And it does not alter the law regarding waiver of privilege resulting from having acquiesced in the use of otherwise privileged information. Therefore, this subdivision does not provide a basis for a court to enable parties to agree to a selective waiver of the privilege, such as to a

federal agency conducting an investigation, while preserving the privilege as against other parties seeking the information. This subdivision is designed to enable a court to enter an order, whether on motion of one or more parties or on its own motion, that will allow the parties to conduct and respond to discovery expeditiously, without the need for exhaustive pre-production privilege reviews, while still preserving each party's right to assert the privilege to preclude use in litigation of information disclosed in such discovery. While the benefits of a court order under this subdivision would be equally available in government enforcement actions as in private actions, acquiescence by the disclosing party in use by the federal agency of information disclosed pursuant to such an order would still be treated as under current law for purposes of determining whether the acquiescence in use of the information, as opposed to its mere disclosure, effects a waiver of the privilege. The same applies to acquiescence in use by another private party.

Moreover, whether the order is entered on motion of one or more parties, or on the court's own motion, the court retains its authority to include the conditions it deems appropriate in the circumstances.

Subdivision (e)—Party Agreements

This subdivision simply makes clear that while parties to a case may agree among themselves regarding the effect of disclosures between each other in a federal proceeding, it is not binding on others unless it is incorporated into a court order. This subdivision does not confer any authority on a court to enter any order regarding the effect of disclosures. That authority must be found in subdivision (d), or elsewhere.

The new rule protects the confidentiality of privileged information against waiver in several ways. It protects information inadvertently disclosed in discovery, as long as the party has taken reasonable efforts to avoid disclosing privileged information and, upon learning of the disclosure, promptly takes reasonable steps to rectify it.

It protects against a waiver extending to other, undisclosed documents except where privileged information is being intentionally used to mislead the fact finder to the disadvantage of the other party, so that fairness requires that other information regarding the same subject matter also be available.

□ 1445

And it authorizes courts to enter orders enforceable in all jurisdictions permitting parties to make initial discovery exchanges efficiently without waiving the right to appropriately assert privilege later for documents culled for actual use as evidence.

This is sort of a back-up protection. This is your guarantee. This is an assistance to the idea of protecting privilege. This is extremely important, in that vast majority of documents exchanged in discovery, in some cases running to millions of pages, ultimately prove to be of no interest.

Importantly, the rule does not alter the law regarding when the attorney-client privilege or work product protection applies in the first instance. It is narrowly targeted to address the question of when the specified kinds of

litigation-related disclosures do or do not operate as a waiver of the privilege that would otherwise apply.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation enjoys strong support in the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Judiciary Committee and, of course, the House Judiciary Committee, with both sides of the aisle supporting it. I would like to especially commend Congressman JIM SENSENBRENNER for encouraging the Judicial Conference when he was chairman of the committee to pursue developing a new rule of evidence to address this problem.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, last year the U.S. Judicial Conference submitted a proposed addition to the Rules of Evidence governing waivers of the attorney-client privilege or work product immunity. Rules governing evidentiary privilege must be approved by an act of Congress.

The Judicial Conference concluded that the current law on waivers of privilege and work product is largely responsible for the rising costs of discovery, especially discovery of electronic information. The reason is that if a protected document is produced, there is a risk that a court will find a subject matter waiver that will apply not only to the instant case and document, but to other cases and documents as well. The fear of waiver also leads to extravagant claims of privilege.

Mr. Speaker, the Judicial Conference devoted great process to drafting their proposal. For more than a year, the conference's Advisory Committee on Evidentiary Rules conducted hearings that featured testimony that was submitted by eminent judges, lawyers and academics. The advisory committee later coordinated with the Conference of Chief Justices to assure that the evolving draft addressed federalism concerns raised by the individual State court systems.

In April of 2006, the advisory committee held a conference at Fordham Law School at which a selected group of academics and practitioners reviewed the draft. More revisions were developed that resulted in a revised rule that was published for public comment in August of 2006. The advisory committee received more than 70 public comments and heard testimony from 20 witnesses at two hearings.

In April of 2007, further changes were made based on this process, and the new rule 502 was released. This draft was approved by the Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure and the full Judicial Conference. The text of S. 2450 incorporates the submission developed and approved by the Judicial Conference. The Senate passed the measure on February 27, 2008, by unanimous consent.

The content of the new rule includes the following provisions: If a waiver is found, it applies only to the information disclosed, unless a broader waiver is made necessary by the holder's intentional and misleading use of privileged or protected communications or information. An inadvertent disclosure does not operate as a waiver if the holder took reasonable steps to prevent such a disclosure and employed reasonably prompt measures to retrieve the mistakenly disclosed communications or information.

If there is a privileged or protected disclosure at the Federal level, then State courts must honor the new rule in subsequent State proceedings. If there is a disclosure in a State proceeding, then admissibility in a subsequent Federal proceeding is determined by the law that is most protective against a waiver. A Federal Court order that a disclosure does not constitute a waiver is enforceable in any Federal or State proceeding.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, parties in a Federal proceeding can enter into a confidentiality agreement providing for mutual protection against waiver in that proceeding.

Mr. Speaker, the cost of discovery has spiked in recent years based on the proliferation of e-mail and other forms of electronic recordkeeping. Litigants must constantly sift through a mountain of documents to ensure that privileged material is not inadvertently released. While most documents produced during discovery have little value, attorneys must still conduct exhaustive reviews to prevent disclosures. The cost to litigants is staggering and the time consumed by courts to supervise these activities is excessive.

The system is broken and must be fixed. S. 2450 does just that by providing a predictable standard to govern waivers of privileged information. The legislation improves the efficiency and the discovery process, while it still promotes accountability. It alters neither Federal nor State law on whether the attorney-client privilege or the work product doctrine protects specific information. The bill only modifies the consequences of an inadvertent disclosure once a privilege exists.

The process devoted to the development of new Federal Rule of Evidence 502 by the Judicial Conference was extensive. The Senate has reviewed the measure and approved it by unanimous consent with an accompanying committee report. The House Judiciary Committee spent months informally reviewing S. 2450, a process that included intense discussions with representatives of the judiciary and a Fordham Law School professor who assisted in the drafting of the rule.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is time to act. I urge my colleagues to support S. 2450.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his

very kind remarks about the bipartisan negotiations at the level of the House Judiciary Committee. I was delighted again to also have the companion bill, H.R. 6610, on that legislation.

I do want to add a particular point of contention dealing with subdivision E, party agreements. This subdivision simply makes clear that while parties to a case may agree among themselves regarding the effect of disclosures between each other in a Federal proceeding, it is not binding on others unless it is incorporated into a court order.

I think this is very important, and it was certainly a point that others, various counsel raised, because of the impact that it might have, the far-reaching impact it might have. This particular subdivision does not confer any authority on a court to enter any order regarding the effect of the disclosures. That authority must be found in subdivision D or elsewhere. So we see that this rule has been meticulously refined in order to ensure that the sanctity of the attorney-client privilege is preserved.

This is good legislation, and I would ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back my time, asking for support of this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2450.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHILD SOLDIERS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2008

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2135) to prohibit the recruitment or use of child soldiers, to designate persons who recruit or use child soldiers as inadmissible aliens, to allow the deportation of persons who recruit or use child soldiers, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of the Senate bill is as follows:

S. 2135

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Child Soldiers Accountability Act of 2008".

SEC. 2. ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS.

(a) CRIME FOR RECRUITING OR USING CHILD SOLDIERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 118 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 2442. Recruitment or use of child soldiers

"(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever knowingly—

"(1) recruits, enlists, or conscripts a person to serve while such person is under 15 years of age in an armed force or group; or

"(2) uses a person under 15 years of age to participate actively in hostilities; knowing such person is under 15 years of age, shall be punished as provided in subsection (b).

"(b) PENALTY.—Whoever violates, or attempts or conspires to violate, subsection (a) shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both and, if death of any person results, shall be fined under this title and imprisoned for any term of years or for life.

"(c) JURISDICTION.—There is jurisdiction over an offense described in subsection (a), and any attempt or conspiracy to commit such offense, if—

"(1) the alleged offender is a national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22))) or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States (as defined in section 101(a)(20) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20)));

"(2) the alleged offender is a stateless person whose habitual residence is in the United States;

"(3) the alleged offender is present in the United States, irrespective of the nationality of the alleged offender; or

"(4) the offense occurs in whole or in part within the United States.

"(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY IN HOSTILITIES.—The term 'participate actively in hostilities' means taking part in—

"(A) combat or military activities related to combat, including sabotage and serving as a decoy, a courier, or at a military checkpoint; or

"(B) direct support functions related to combat, including transporting supplies or providing other services.

"(2) ARMED FORCE OR GROUP.—The term 'armed force or group' means any army, militia, or other military organization, whether or not it is state-sponsored, excluding any group assembled solely for nonviolent political association."

(2) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Chapter 213 of title 18, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 3300. Recruitment or use of child soldiers

"No person may be prosecuted, tried, or punished for a violation of section 2442 unless the indictment or the information is filed not later than 10 years after the commission of the offense."

(3) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the table of sections for chapter 118, by adding at the end the following:

"2442. Recruitment or use of child soldiers."; and

(B) in the table of sections for chapter 213, by adding at the end the following:

"3300. Recruitment or use of child soldiers.".

(b) GROUND OF INADMISSIBILITY FOR RECRUITING OR USING CHILD SOLDIERS.—Section 212(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(G) RECRUITMENT OR USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS.—Any alien who has engaged in the recruitment or use of child soldiers in violation of section 2442 of title 18, United States Code, is inadmissible."

(c) GROUND OF REMOVABILITY FOR RECRUITING OR USING CHILD SOLDIERS.—Section 237(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(F) RECRUITMENT OR USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS.—Any alien who has engaged in the re-

cruitment or use of child soldiers in violation of section 2442 of title 18, United States Code, is deportable."

(d) ASYLUM AND WITHHOLDING OF REMOVAL.—

(1) ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall promulgate final regulations establishing that, for purposes of sections 241(b)(3)(B)(iii) and 208(b)(2)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(b)(3)(B)(iii); 8 U.S.C. 1158(b)(2)(A)(iii)), an alien who is deportable under section 237(a)(4)(F) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1227(a)(4)(F)) or inadmissible under section 212(a)(3)(G) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(3)(G)) shall be considered an alien with respect to whom there are serious reasons to believe that the alien committed a serious nonpolitical crime.

(2) AUTHORITY TO WAIVE CERTAIN REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Administrative Procedure Act"), chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Paperwork Reduction Act"), or any other law relating to rulemaking, information collection, or publication in the Federal Register, shall not apply to any action to implement paragraph (1) to the extent the Attorney General or the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that compliance with any such requirement would impede the expeditious implementation of such paragraph.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me note what a tragedy it is that we have to stand on the floor of the House in 2008 to speak about the exploitation of children as soldiers. Up to 250,000 children are exploited each day around the world in state-run armies, paramilitaries and guerilla groups. These child soldiers, boys and girls as young as 8 years old, are forced to serve as combatants and human mine detectors. They are often used to conduct suicide missions, and many are used as sex slaves. In fact, we have seen many of them turn themselves in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Colombia. In many cases they are provided with drugs and alcohol to numb them to the atrocities they are required to commit. In all cases, their childhoods are taken from them, their health and lives are endangered, and their psyches are destroyed.

It is a war crime under customary international law to recruit or use children under 15 years of age as soldiers.

I am reminded of an early amendment when I first came to the United States Congress that I added to an appropriations bill that we should restrain the use of appropriations foreign aid for those countries that would not commit to releasing their child soldiers. It is an ongoing and persistent problem.

It is a violation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which 110 countries, including the U.S., have ratified, to recruit or use child soldiers under the age of 18. But such actions do not currently violate U.S. criminal or immigration law. We are thus hindered in our ability to prevent those who use or recruit child soldiers from coming to our country, and we are unable to punish those perpetrators who make it here. In contrast, other grave human rights violations, including torture, are punishable under U.S. criminal and immigration law.

The Child Soldier Accountability Act of 2008 would correct this disparity by making it a Federal crime and violation of immigration laws to recruit or use child soldiers under the age of 15.

This bipartisan legislation was sponsored in the Senate by Senators DICK DURBIN and TOM COBURN, the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Human Rights and the Law. They worked together on this bill to ensure that war criminals who would exploit children cannot find safe haven in our country.

The bill we vote on today is slightly changed from the bill that was sent to us by the Senate. It now includes changes agreed to in bipartisan and bicameral discussions between Senators DURBIN, COBURN, JON KYL and JEFF SESSIONS, as well as numerous House Members, including Judiciary Committee Chairman JOHN CONYERS and Ranking Member LAMAR SMITH, Crime Subcommittee Chairman BOBBY SCOTT and Ranking Member LOUIE GOHMERT, and Immigration Subcommittee Chairwoman ZOE LOFGREN and Ranking Member STEVE KING.

The United States must hold accountable the war criminals who steal the childhood of innocents by turning them into killers or human fodder. I thus urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2135, the Child Soldier Accountability Act of 2008, which prohibits the use of children under the age of 15 in military forces or armed conflicts.

Children are currently used as soldiers in over 20 countries. An estimated 200,000 to 300,000 children are used as soldiers for rebel groups, militias and government armed forces. The individuals who recruit children do so because children are physically vulnerable and

easily intimidated. Many children are recruited by force and often compelled to follow orders under threat of death. Child soldiers are a global phenomenon. The problem is most critical in Africa and Asia, but armed groups in the Americas, Eurasia and the Middle East also use child soldiers.

The United States is a party to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. President Clinton signed the Optional Protocol in 2000 and it was ratified by the Senate in 2002.

The Optional Protocol requires states to raise the age of voluntary recruitment from 15 and to impose a binding declaration of the minimum age for recruitment into their armed forces. The protocol also requires states to take all feasible measures to ensure that members of the armed forces under the age of 18 do not participate in hostilities and prohibits the conscription of anyone under the age of 18 into the armed forces.

The protocol prohibits the recruitment or use in hostilities of children under the age of 18 by rebel or other nongovernmental and armed groups and requires states to criminalize such practices.

In addition to joining the Optional Protocol, the United States funds programs to, one, rehabilitate children who were abducted in Southern Sudan and Northern Uganda; two, demobilize 4,000 children soldiers in Afghanistan and enroll them in education and counseling programs; and three, reintegrate former child combatants in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Liberia.

□ 1500

The bill before us today complements the ongoing efforts of the United States to combat the use of child soldiers. S. 2135 is the product of several months of good-faith negotiations among Democrats and Republicans in the House and Senate and the administration.

The amended version of S. 2135 that the House will vote on today includes several technical changes to clarify the intent and scope of the bill. Most notably, the bill ensures that U.S. military recruiting practices are not impeded by this legislation. The bill also authorizes the government to deport or deny admission to any individual who recruits or uses child soldiers under the age of 15. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime of the House Judiciary Committee, BOBBY SCOTT of Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2135, the Child Soldiers Accountability Act of 2008. S. 2135 amends title 18 of

the United States Code to create a criminal provision under U.S. law aimed at those who recruit or conscript children under the age of 15 into armed conflict. It establishes criminal penalties for up to 20 years in prison and up to life imprisonment if death results from the crime.

The bill also makes it a violation of immigration law for any person seeking admission to the United States to have committed such acts.

Finally, the bill would extend United States jurisdiction to perpetrators of this crime who are present in the United States, regardless of their nationality or where the crime takes place, so that those who commit these crimes cannot use this country as a safe haven from prosecution. This type of jurisdiction exists for similar crimes such as laws on torture and genocide, which allow for extraterritorial jurisdiction for crimes committed outside of the United States.

In at least 18 countries around the world, children are utilized as direct participants in war. Many of these children soldiers, some as young as 8 years old, are abducted or recruited by force and often compelled to follow orders to participate under harsh duress. And girls make up more than 30 percent of child soldiers and participate in many conflicts. Oftentimes, they are abused and raped. Once recruited, these children, boys and girls, participate in all forms of combat, even wielding AK-47s and M-16s as portrayed in the media.

There is international opposition to recruiting and using child soldiers. Over 110 countries, including the United States, have ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which prohibits the recruitment and use of child soldiers under the age of 18. Nevertheless, the prevalence and nature of the child soldier problem is not going away. It continues to plague the international community. For example, in Uganda, the rebel group has abducted at least 20,000 children and has forced them to work as laborers, soldiers, and sex slaves. We hear about the ongoing persecution and atrocities in Burma, but what has escaped media attention is the use of child soldiers there, as the government has recruited up to 70,000 children, more than any other country in the world.

Recruiting and using child soldiers does not currently violate United States criminal law. S. 2135 was introduced by Senator DURBIN and Senator COBURN to correct that problem. We overwhelmingly passed the Genocide Accountability Act last year to end the immunity gap in genocide law. By this bill, we seek to do the same thing for those who maliciously recruit and use innocent children in warfare. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as I listen to the debate here and contemplate the global situation of 200,000, 300,000 child soldiers and

what that means, and the repatriation, so to speak, of the child soldiers in Afghanistan, having just returned from Iraq, Afghanistan, and Georgia, and having walked in some of the dust-covered mountains and in the dust-covered plains over there and been brought up to speed in briefings in both of those countries, it occurs to me how tough it is over in that part of the world, how close they are to the Stone Age, and how difficult it is to live in that country, let alone stand and fight, and the generations of warfare that have built one on top of the other. There is not a generation there that can remember not having fought.

Life expectancy in Afghanistan, 44 years. Up until a couple years ago, Afghanistan, by my recollection, was the only country in the world where men could expect to live longer than women, even though men were the ones that were most often killed in the conflict. The health care is that bad.

When young people are brought up in warfare and they are conscripted into the military and they are confronted with armed conflict at an early age, they may not know any other way of life. And to bring them back into education and try to repatriate them into more of, as we would see it, a normal lifestyle is a very difficult task. But Mr. Speaker, we must. We must break that cycle of violence. We must break that cycle of violence and the culture that reconstitutes at each generation. That is the case in Afghanistan, it is the case in Iraq, it is the case in the West Bank and in the Gaza strip and Israel proper. And it goes on and on and on around this world.

When little children, when little girls are raised to wear a pseudo suicide belt as part of perpetuating a culture of violence, when they are taught to hate people because of their religion or their ethnicity and they see that practiced on the news every day, when I turn on al-Jazeera TV and I see the venom and the hatred that is there, when I watch the leaders of the people that oppose us bring it back home to be inspiring in recruiting people who believe that their path to salvation is killing people who are not like them, then I understand how important it is to break this cycle. I don't know if we are going to be able to do that. I think this bill will move us a little bit closer along that way. At least it stands on the right principle for the right cause, and I urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

By listening to my two colleagues from Iowa and from Virginia, you can see the commonality of viewpoints on this persistent and cancerous aspect of our world society, the continuous use of child soldiers.

I offer to my colleagues the words of a child soldier, and I read them as follows:

"My parents refused to give me to the LITE, so about 15 of them came to

my house. It was both men and women in uniforms with rifles and guns in holsters. I was fast asleep when they came to get me at one point in the morning. These people dragged me out of the house. My father shouted at them, saying, 'What is going on?' Some of the LITE soldiers took my father away towards the woods and beat him. They also pushed my mother onto the ground when she tried to stop them."

This girl was recruited by the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka at age 16.

Another story from a young child:

"Early on, when my brothers and I were captured, the LRA explained to us that all five brothers couldn't serve in the LRA because we would not perform well. So they tied up my two younger brothers and invited us to watch. Then they beat them with sticks until two of them died. They told us it would give us strength to fight. My youngest brother was 9 years old."

Martin, recruited by the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda at age 12.

This legislation of course is long overdue. And I would ask my colleagues to consider that it may be time after time and year after year that we have to continue to pass this legislation, but I would hope that we would be persistent, hope that the President signs this legislation, and, as well, that we can stamp out the cancer of using and victimizing these wonderful children.

I would like to submit these statements into the RECORD from Human Rights Watch: Child Soldiers, The Voices of Child Soldiers.

THE VOICES OF CHILD SOLDIERS

"The section leader ordered us to take cover and open fire. There were seven of us, and seven or ten of the enemy. I was too afraid to look, so I put my face in the ground and shot my gun up at the sky. I was afraid their bullets would hit my head. I fired two magazines, about forty rounds. I was afraid that if I didn't fire the section leader would punish me."—Khin Maung Than, recruited by Burma's national army at age eleven.

"My parents refused to give me to the LTTE so about fifteen of them came to my house—it was both men and women, in uniforms, with rifles, and guns in holsters. . . . I was fast asleep when they came to get me at one in the morning. . . . These people dragged me out of the house. My father shouted at them, saying, 'What is going on?' but some of the LTTE soldiers took my father away towards the woods and beat him. . . . They also pushed by mother onto the ground when she tried to stop them."—girl recruited by the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka at age sixteen.

"I was captured in Lofa County by government forces. The forces beat me, they held me and kept me in the bush. I was tied with my arms kept still and was raped there. I was fourteen years old. . . . After the rape, I was taken to a military base. . . . I was used in the fighting to carry medicine. During the fighting I would carry medicine on my head and was not allowed to talk. I had to stand very still. I had to do a lot of work for the soldiers, sweeping, washing, cleaning. During this time, I felt really bad. I was afraid, I wanted to go home, but was made to stay with the soldiers."—Evelyn, recruited in Liberia by government forces at age fourteen.

"I had a friend, Juanita, who got into trouble for sleeping around. We had been friends

in civilian life and we shared a tent together. The commander said that it didn't matter that she was my friend. She had committed an error and had to be killed. I closed my eyes and fired the gun, but I didn't hit her. So I shot again. The grave was right nearby. I had to bury her and put dirt on top of her. The commander said, 'You did very well. Even though you started to cry, you did well. You'll have to do this again many more times, and you'll have to learn not to cry.'"—Angela, joined the FARC-EP in Colombia at age twelve.

"Early on when my brothers and I were captured, the LRA explained to us that all five brothers couldn't serve in the LRA because we would not perform well. So they tied up my two younger brothers and invited us to watch. Then they beat them with sticks until two of them died. They told us it would give us strength to fight. My youngest brother was nine years old."—Martin, recruited by the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda at age twelve.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in very strong support of the Child Soldiers Accountability Act of 2007. S. 2135 addresses the ongoing struggle to protect children from the horrors of war. The recruitment, enlisting, or conscripting of children in any armed force is unacceptable. Child soldiers face increased mortality rates as well as emotional and psychological damage that are often irreversible. The time has come for the United States to once again uphold justice and stand up for defenseless children who are at risk of losing their childhood, their families, and their physical and emotional well being.

Currently, more than 250,000 child soldiers suffer at the hands of exploitative, ruthless military commanders. Too often, their cries for help are stifled by poverty, ongoing armed conflict, and political instability; it is our responsibility to take up their cause and punish those who have participated in their torment to the extent possible. There is widespread disagreement on the particulars of what might constitute justification for war or aggressive military action, but it is almost universally acknowledged that children should not be used as combatants in such conflicts.

It is imperative that the United States sends a clear and firm message condemning the use of child soldiers and showing our willingness to take the necessary measures to respond to those who would use children in this fashion. Passing S. 2135 is a significant step forward in holding perpetrators accountable for their actions, particularly in light of the fact that the United States has not yet ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which expresses the wide-ranging opposition to the use of minor children as soldiers. Children in any country deserve the same opportunity to succeed and thrive at life; I believe this bill will solidify our commitment to a higher moral standard.

By passing S. 2135 we have the opportunity to join the many nations fighting the scourge of child soldiering which is why I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 2135.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I ask my colleagues to enthusiastically support this particular legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2135, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate; and further, that when the House adjourns on Wednesday, September 10, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Thursday, September 11.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 2008

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on September 10, 2008.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. JACKSON of Illinois) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 2403, by the yeas and nays;

S. 2837, by the yeas and nays;

S. 2135, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SPOTTSWOOD W. ROBINSON III AND ROBERT R. MERHIGE, JR. FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2403, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2403, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 376, nays 0, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 567]
YEAS—376

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Altmore
Arcuri
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Baird
Baldwin
Barrett (SC)
Barrow
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bean
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boozman
Boren
Boustany
Boyd (FL)
Boyd (KS)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Broun (GA)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Buchanan
Burgess
Burton (IN)
Buyer
Calvert
Camp (MI)
Campbell (CA)
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardoza
Carney
Carson
Carter
Castle
Castor
Chabot
Childers
Clarke
Cleaver
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole (OK)
Conaway
Cooper

Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cramer
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cuellar
Culberson
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (KY)
Davis, David
Davis, Lincoln
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Dent
Dingell
Doggett
Donnelly
Doolittle
Doyle
Drake
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards (MD)
Edwards (TX)
Ehlers
Ellsworth
Emanuel
English (PA)
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Fallin
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Forbes
Fortenberry
Fossella
Foster
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Garcia
Giffords
Gillibrand
Gingrey
Gohmert
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Gutierrez
Hall (NY)
Hall (TX)
Hare

Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Heller
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth Sandlin
Higgins
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hirono
Hobson
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hoyer
Hunter
Inglis (SC)
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jordan
Kagen
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Klein (FL)
Kline (MN)
Knollenberg
Kucinich
Kuhl (NY)
LaHood
Lamborn
Lampson
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larsen (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Latta
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren, Zoe
Lowey
Lucas
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Lynch
Mack
Mahoney (FL)

Manzullo
Marchant
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul (TX)
McCollum (MN)
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
McHenry
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meek (FL)
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mitchell
Mollohan
Moore (KS)
Moore (WI)
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy (CT)
Murphy, Patrick
Murphy, Tim
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Nunes
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Pallone
Pascarella
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Pence
Perlmutter
Petri

Platts
Poe
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Richardson
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Salazar
Sali
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwartz
Scott (GA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Sestak
Shadeegg
Shays
Shea-Porter
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sires
Skelton

Slaughter
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Space
Speier
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Sullivan
Sutton
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Tsongas
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Visclosky
Walberg
Walden (OR)
Walsh (NY)
Walz (MN)
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Welch (VT)
Weldon (FL)
Westmoreland
Wexler
Whitfield (KY)
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (OH)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman (VA)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Yarmuth
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—57

Andrews
Berry
Boswell
Boucher
Braley (IA)
Brown, Corrine
Butterfield
Cannon
Carnahan
Cazayoux
Chandler
Clay
Conyers
Cubin
Cummings
Davis, Tom
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks

Ellison
Emerson
Engel
Gilchrest
Grijalva
Hodes
Hoekstra
Holden
Hulshof
Kennedy
Kirk
Lee
Levin
Loebbeck
Maloney (NY)
McCrery
McNulty
Meeks (NY)
Melancon
Neal (MA)
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pitts
Rohrabacher
Rush
Saxton
Scott (VA)
Shuler
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Stupak
Terry
Towns
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velázquez
Weller

□ 1857

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located in the 700 block of East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, as the 'Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr., United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCING THE PASSING OF THE HONORABLE STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I seek to be recognized in order to officially for the first time on the RECORD place the passing from this life of our beloved colleague, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES of Ohio's 11th District.

I would like to announce to my colleagues that after votes this evening, we will manage a special bereavement resolution. Many Members, I know, will want to pay tribute to STEPHANIE's beautiful life. We as Ohioans, as Buckeyes, share her son Mervyn's profound sense of loss; but also I know we share an equal gratitude for the manner in which she lived her life and what she contributed, not just to her family or her church family or her staff, but to our country and indeed to our world.

When STEPHANIE hugged many of us before we left in August, I can tell you I certainly didn't think I would be down here this evening. Any Member who wishes to honor her life can do so after the votes are cast this evening.

Let me just mention to my colleagues that we knew STEPHANIE here as Chair of the Ethics Committee and as the first African American woman to serve on the Ways and Means Committee. But her path was not an easy one. Coming from East Cleveland, she was a gregarious leader who blazed many trails.

□ 1900

She was one of the few women who have ever served in the Ohio delegation, and the first African American woman ever to be elected to the Congress of the United States from the State of Ohio. She was the first black woman to become a judge of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, as well as the county's first African American prosecutor.

She gave so much to so many. I always seemed to catch STEPHANIE running through the airport with her suitcase, traveling somewhere, with that boundless energy and that constant smile; and we will pay tribute more fully to her later this evening.

To her son, Mervyn, who I would expect is listening this evening, we all know that your mother's strength will hold you now in a very profound way; and we extend our deepest sympathy to you. We know that in the years ahead you will come to appreciate even more what her life has meant to our country.

Mr. Speaker, I think my dear colleague, Mr. BOEHNER, the minority leader, has remarks at this time.

I will be happy to yield you time.

Mr. BOEHNER. Let me thank my colleague from Ohio for her words.

We all loved STEPHANIE. Here is a lady who gave her entire career to public service, and she did so in a way that was gregarious, that was outspoken, loud, if you will.

All of you know STEPHANIE. Her office was next to mine over in the Longworth Building, and we always knew when STEPHANIE was coming back to her office because she would be walking down the hall talking to somebody. But she and I were friends and we were smoking buddies. Now, I know that might offend some of you, but you just never know how well you get to know someone over a cocktail. But here was a lady who blazed a lot of trails, who dedicated her life to public service, and someone that we will dearly miss in this Chamber.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman. And as I paid my respects at the wake the day before the service, I was reminded I had been in that church twice before to pay tribute to STEPHANIE's father who died during her tenure here, and then her husband who also died. And it was almost hard to walk into that church for the third time, and my respect for her grew even more for the strength that she showed to all of us despite these enormous personal losses that she had borne.

Mr. Speaker, in concluding, let me just say that from 1 Peter 4:10-11, this is what the prayer card said at her funeral service:

Each one should use whatever gift he has received to serve others, faithfully administering God's grace in its various forms. If anyone speaks, he should do it as one speaking the very words of God. If anyone serves, he should do it with the strength God provides, so that in all things God may be praised through Jesus Christ. To him be the glory and the power forever and ever. Amen.

And at the base of the card is STEPHANIE's signature with the words, "I hope I made you proud."

Mr. Speaker, may I ask now for the membership to rise and pay tribute to the life of Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members will now rise for a moment of silence in honor of the distinguished gentlelady from Ohio, the distinguished chairwoman of the Ethics Committee, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, 5-minute voting will continue.

There was no objection.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2837, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARNEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2837.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 1, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 568]

YEAS—375

Abercrombie	Doggett	King (IA)
Ackerman	Donnelly	King (NY)
Aderholt	Doolittle	Kingston
Akin	Doyle	Klein (FL)
Alexander	Drake	Kline (MN)
Allen	Dreier	Knollenberg
Altmire	Duncan	Kucinich
Arcuri	Edwards (MD)	Kuhl (NY)
Baca	Edwards (TX)	LaHood
Bachmann	Ehlers	Lamborn
Bachus	Ellsworth	Lampson
Baird	Emanuel	Langevin
Baldwin	English (PA)	Larsen (WA)
Barrett (SC)	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Barrow	Etheridge	Latham
Bartlett (MD)	Everett	LaTourette
Barton (TX)	Fallin	Latta
Bean	Farr	Lewis (CA)
Becerra	Fattah	Lewis (GA)
Berkley	Feeney	Lewis (KY)
Berman	Ferguson	Linder
Biggert	Filner	Lipinski
Bilbray	Flake	LoBiondo
Bilirakis	Forbes	Lofgren, Zoe
Bishop (GA)	Fortenberry	Lowey
Bishop (NY)	Fossella	Lucas
Bishop (UT)	Foster	Lungren, Daniel E.
Blackburn	Fox	Lynch
Blumenauer	Frank (MA)	Mack
Blunt	Franks (AZ)	Mahoney (FL)
Boehner	Frelinghuysen	Manzullo
Bonner	Gallegly	Marchant
Bono Mack	Garrett (NJ)	Markey
Boozman	Gerlach	Marshall
Boren	Giffords	Matheson
Boustany	Gillibrand	Matsui
Boyd (FL)	Gingrey	McCarthy (CA)
Boyda (KS)	Gohmert	McCarthy (NY)
Brady (PA)	Gonzalez	McCaul (TX)
Brady (TX)	Goode	McCollum (MN)
Brown (GA)	Goodlatte	McCotter
Brown (SC)	Gordon	McDermott
Brown-Waite,	Granger	McGovern
Ginny	Graves	McHenry
Buchanan	Green, Al	McHugh
Burgess	Green, Gene	McIntyre
Burton (IN)	Gutierrez	McKeon
Buyer	Hall (NY)	McMorris
Calvert	Hall (TX)	Rodgers
Camp (MI)	Hare	McNerney
Campbell (CA)	Harman	Meek (FL)
Cantor	Hastings (FL)	Mica
Capito	Hastings (WA)	Michaud
Capps	Hayes	Miller (FL)
Capuano	Heller	Miller (MI)
Cardoza	Hensarling	Miller (NC)
Carney	Herger	Miller, Gary
Carson	Herseth Sandlin	Miller, George
Carter	Higgins	Mitchell
Castle	Hill	Mollohan
Castor	Hinchey	Moore (KS)
Chabot	Hinojosa	Moore (WI)
Childers	Hirono	Moran (KS)
Clarke	Hobson	Moran (VA)
Cleaver	Holt	Murphy (CT)
Clyburn	Honda	Murphy, Patrick
Coble	Hooley	Murphy, Tim
Cohen	Hoyer	Murtha
Cole (OK)	Hunter	Musgrave
Conaway	Inglis (SC)	Myrick
Cooper	Inslee	Nadler
Costa	Israel	Napolitano
Costello	Issa	Neugebauer
Courtney	Jackson (IL)	Nunes
Cramer	Jackson-Lee	Oberstar
Crenshaw	(TX)	Obey
Crowley	Jefferson	Ortiz
Cuellar	Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Culberson	Johnson (IL)	Pascarell
Davis (AL)	Johnson, E. B.	Pastor
Davis (CA)	Johnson, Sam	Payne
Davis (IL)	Jones (NC)	Pearce
Davis (KY)	Jordan	Pence
Davis, David	Kagen	Perlmutter
Davis, Lincoln	Kanjorski	Petri
Deal (GA)	Kaptur	Platts
DeFazio	Keller	Poe
Delahunt	Kennedy	Pomeroy
DeLauro	Kildee	Porter
Dent	Kilpatrick	Price (GA)
Dingell	Kind	

Price (NC) Schmidt Thornberry
 Pryce (OH) Schwartz Tiahrt
 Putnam Scott (GA) Tiberi
 Radanovich Scott (VA) Tierney
 Rahall Sensenbrenner Tsongas
 Ramstad Serrano Turner
 Rangel Sessions Upton
 Regula Sestak Van Hollen
 Rehberg Shadegg Visclosky
 Reichert Shays Walberg
 Renzi Shea-Porter Walden (OR)
 Reyes Sherman Walz (NY)
 Reynolds Shimkus Walz (MN)
 Richardson Shuster Wamp
 Rodriguez Simpson Wasserman
 Rogers (AL) Sires Schultz
 Rogers (KY) Skelton Waters
 Rogers (MI) Slaughter Watson
 Ros-Lehtinen Smith (NJ) Watt
 Roskam Smith (TX) Waxman
 Ross Snyder Weiner
 Rothman Solis Welch (VT)
 Roybal-Allard Souder Weldon (FL)
 Royce Space Westmoreland
 Ruppersberger Speier Wexler
 Ryan (OH) Spratt Whitfield (KY)
 Ryan (WI) Stark Wilson (NM)
 Salazar Stearns Wilson (OH)
 Sali Sullivan Wilson (SC)
 Sanchez, Linda Sutton Wittman (VA)
 T. Tancred Wolf
 Sanchez, Loretta Tanner Woolsey
 Sarbanes Tauscher Wu
 Scalise Taylor Yarmuth
 Schakowsky Thompson (CA) Young (AK)
 Schiff Thompson (MS) Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Paul

NOT VOTING—57

Andrews Dicks Neal (MA)
 Berry Ellison Oliver
 Boswell Emerson Peterson (MN)
 Boucher Engel Peterson (PA)
 Braley (IA) Gilchrest Pickering
 Brown, Corrine Grijalva Pitts
 Butterfield Hodes Rohrabacher
 Cannon Hoekstra Rush
 Carnahan Holden Saxton
 Cazayoux Hulshof Shuler
 Chandler Kirk Smith (NE)
 Clay Lee Smith (WA)
 Conyers Levin Stupak
 Cubin Loeb sack Terry
 Cummings Maloney (NY) Towns
 Davis, Tom McCrery Udall (CO)
 DeGette McNulty Udall (NM)
 Diaz-Balart, L. Meeks (NY) Velázquez
 Diaz-Balart, M. Melancon Weller

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1912

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHILD SOLDIERS ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2135, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2135, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 371, nays 0, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 569]

YEAS—371

Abercrombie Drake Knollenberg
 Ackerman Dreier Kucinich
 Aderholt Duncan Kuhl (NY)
 Akin Edwards (MD) LaHood
 Alexander Edwards (TX) Lamborn
 Allen Ehlers Lampson
 Altmire Ellsworth Langevin
 Arcuri Emanuel Larsen (WA)
 Baca English (PA) Larson (CT)
 Bachmann Eshoo Latham
 Bachus Etheridge LaTourette
 Baird Everett Latta
 Baldwin Fallin Lewis (CA)
 Barrett (SC) Farr Lewis (GA)
 Barrow Fattah Lewis (KY)
 Bartlett (MD) Feeney Lipinski
 Barton (TX) Ferguson LoBiondo
 Bean Filner Lofgren, Zoe
 Berkley Flake Lowey
 Biggert Fortbes Lucas
 Bilbray Fortenberry Lungren, Daniel
 Bilirakis Fossella E.
 Bishop (GA) Foster Lynch
 Bishop (NY) Foxx Mack
 Bishop (UT) Frank (MA) Mahoney (FL)
 Blumenauer Franks (AZ) Manzullo
 Blunt Frelinghuysen Marchant
 Boehner Gallegly Markey
 Bonner Garrett (NJ) Marshall
 Bono Mack Gerlach Matheson
 Boozman Giffords Matsui
 Boren Gillibrand McCarthy (CA)
 Boustany Gingrey McCarthy (NY)
 Boyd (FL) Gohmert McCaul (TX)
 Boyda (KS) Gonzalez McCollum (MN)
 Brady (PA) Goode McCotter
 Brady (TX) Goodlatte McDermott
 Broun (GA) Gordon McGovern
 Brown (SC) Granger McHenry
 Brown-Waite, Graves McHugh
 Ginny Green, Al McIntyre
 Buchanan Green, Gene McKeon
 Burgess Gutierrez McMorris
 Burton (IN) Hall (NY) Rodgers
 Buyer Hall (TX) McRerney
 Calvert Hare Meek (FL)
 Camp (MI) Harman Mica
 Campbell (CA) Hastings (FL) Michaud
 Capito Hayes Miller (FL)
 Capps Heller Miller (MI)
 Capuano Hensarling Miller (NC)
 Cardoza Herger Miller, Gary
 Carney Herseht Sandlin Miller, George
 Carson Higgins Mitchell
 Carter Hill Mollohan
 Castle Hinchey Moore (KS)
 Castor Hinojosa Moore (WI)
 Chabot Hirono Moran (KS)
 Childers Hobson Moran (VA)
 Clarke Holt Murphy (CT)
 Cleaver Hoyer Murphy, Patrick
 Clyburn Hooley Murphy, Tim
 Coble Hoyer Murtha
 Cohen Hunter Musgrave
 Cole (OK) Inglis (SC) Myrick
 Conaway Inslee Nadler
 Cooper Israel Neugebauer
 Costa Issa Nunes
 Costello Jackson (IL) Oberstar
 Courtney Jackson-Lee Obey
 Cramer (TX) Olver
 Crenshaw Jefferson Ortiz
 Crowley Johnson (GA) Pallone
 Cuellar Johnson (IL) Pascarell
 Culberson Johnson, E. B. Pastor
 Davis (AL) Johnson, Sam Payne
 Davis (CA) Jones (NC) Pearce
 Davis (IL) Jordan Pence
 Davis (KY) Kagen Perlmutter
 Davis, David Kajnorski Petri
 Davis, Lincoln Kaptur Platts
 Deal (GA) Keller Poe
 DeFazio Kennedy Pomeroy
 Delahunt Kildee Porter
 DeLauro Kilpatrick Price (GA)
 Dent Kind Price (NC)
 Dingell King (IA) Pryce (OH)
 Doggett King (NY) Putnam
 Donnelly Kingston Radanovich
 Doolittle Klein (FL) Rahall
 Doyle Kline (MN) Ramstad

Rangel Sensenbrenner Tierney
 Regula Serrano Tsongas
 Rehberg Sessions Turner
 Reichert Shadegg Upton
 Renzi Shays Van Hollen
 Reyes Shea-Porter Visclosky
 Reynolds Sherman Walberg
 Richardson Shimkus Walden (OR)
 Rodriguez Shuster Walsh (NY)
 Rogers (AL) Simpson Walz (MN)
 Rogers (KY) Sires Wamp
 Rogers (MI) Skelton Wasserman
 Ros-Lehtinen Slaughter Schultz
 Roskam Smith (NJ) Waters
 Ross Smith (TX) Watson
 Rothman Snyder Watt
 Roybal-Allard Solis Waxman
 Royce Souder Weiner
 Ruppersberger Space Welch (VT)
 Ryan (OH) Speier Weldon (FL)
 Ryan (WI) Spratt Westmoreland
 Salazar Stark Wexler
 Sali Stearns Whitfield (KY)
 Sanchez, Linda Sullivan Wilson (NM)
 T. Sutton Wilson (OH)
 Sanchez, Loretta Tancred Wilson (SC)
 Sarbanes Tanner Wittman (VA)
 Scalise Tauscher Wolf
 Schakowsky Taylor Woolsey
 Schiff Thompson (CA) Wu
 Thompson (MS) Young (AK)
 Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—62

Andrews Diaz-Balart, M. Neal (MA)
 Becerra Dicks Paul
 Berman Ellison Peterson (MN)
 Berry Emerson Peterson (PA)
 Blackburn Engel Pickering
 Boswell Gilchrest Pitts
 Boucher Grijalva Rohrabacher
 Braley (IA) Hodes Rush
 Brown, Corrine Hoekstra Saxton
 Butterfield Holden Sestak
 Cannon Hulshof Shuler
 Carnahan Kirk Smith (NE)
 Cazayoux Lee Smith (WA)
 Chandler Levin Stupak
 Clay Linder Terry
 Conyers Loeb sack Towns
 Cubin Maloney (NY) Udall (CO)
 Cummings McCrery Udall (NM)
 Davis, Tom McNulty Velázquez
 DeGette Meeks (NY) Weller
 Diaz-Balart, L. Melancon

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1920

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, on September 8, 2008, I was called away on personal business. I regret that I was not present to vote on S. 2403, S. 2837, and S. 2135.

Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on all votes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, due to personal matters, today I missed rollcall vote No. 567 on final passage of S. 2403, rollcall vote No. 568 on final passage of S. 2837, and rollcall vote No. 569 on final passage of S. 2135. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on each of these rollcall votes.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H. CON. RES. 362

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 362.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SESTAK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on the passage of S. 2403, I was unavoidably detained. I would like the RECORD to reflect that had I been present I would have voted "yes."

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1619

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I seek unanimous consent to have my name removed from H.R. 1619 as a sponsor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 3667, MISSISQUOI AND TROUT RIVERS WILD AND SCENIC RIVER STUDY ACT OF 2008

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Natural Resources be authorized to file a supplemental report on H.R. 3667.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA- TIVES ON THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE STATE OF OHIO

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening in order to consider the bereavement resolution in memory of our beloved colleague.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1415

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable Stephanie Tubbs Jones, a Representative from the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, it is with a profound sense of

sadness, as well as a deep sense of privilege that I rise this evening to commemorate and to celebrate the life of our friend, colleague, and sister, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES of Ohio's 11th District. This evening, we do this with the deepest gratitude for her life, and on behalf of our entire Ohio delegation, the people of our State, her home city of Cleveland, and citizens far and wide, who were blessed to know and walk, work, worship and smile along with STEPHANIE.

On the day of her funeral, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, or actually it was the day after, the Sunday Plain Dealer, had a very large photo of the memorial service held in Cleveland, Ohio. And the headline read, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, 1949 to 2008: Tears flow, laughter rolls during memorial service. And the paper goes on to recount so many beautiful, beautiful remarks and remembrances that people across this country attributed to her life. We will be placing this in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as well as I would like to read from my home paper, the Toledo Blade, way on the other side of the State from where STEPHANIE represented. It stated, a leader passes, the loss of her fighting spirit will be keenly felt, deeply mourned and difficult to replace.

I think particularly this evening of her son, Mervyn. We wish him comfort, and we wish him her strength as he mourns her passing.

We all know that when one met STEPHANIE, you knew you had met strength. You knew you had met someone who endured struggle. She had a keen intelligence, a high-minded idealism, and wow, her charisma just overflowed.

The other day I was in my district and I met a man from Cleveland who had gone to school with STEPHANIE. And I said, tell me, was STEPHANIE always that enthusiastic? He said, "Marcy, I went to law school with her. She never changed."

And from the time she was in her late teens and early 20s to her service here, she had the same boundless energy, drive and positive spirit.

She was a devoted wife, a beloved mother, a sister to us all, and an elected leader, in that order. And she relished all of her life's roles. Her drive and energy were genuine, and they were infectious. And she carved a nobler path for America with her election as the first African American woman from Ohio to serve in the U.S. Congress. We Ohioans were very proud of her.

I know that I, like my colleagues, have so many vivid lasting memories of STEPHANIE. Upon her first swearing in, I still recall a little table in a reception hall here where I was able to present her with a single red rose as she was sitting next to her predecessor, Congressman Louis Stokes, and how she poignantly responded. She knew the steepness of the climb.

I recall my efforts to comfort her on the loss of her husband, and she imme-

diately reciprocated as she shared with me, over my Blackberry, a favorite poem from which she drew succor.

Imagine how many memories each of us has, how many thousands of lives she touched, representing a district and State that tested her talents, her spirit, and her conscience daily. She served people well beyond her district, logging thousands of miles in freedom's cause.

I don't think I saw STEPHANIE too many times without that little valise in the back room here. She was always going somewhere. She held a hard job, and she put her entire being into it. She literally gave herself to us. And in her memory, we should dedicate ourselves to her unfinished work.

One can imagine how few women have ever served in the Congress from our State. To those afforded the privilege, there is a priceless bond that links our spirits and provides support.

STEPHANIE was such a valued sister. Though her years with us were far too short, her impact endures well beyond the years. She made history. She spoke her conscience, and she reveled in every step of the journey.

Thanks be to God, she did not suffer in the end. The Lord spared her that, perhaps as, through her life, she had endured too much personal sadness and loss that would have broken lesser spirits.

In loss, STEPHANIE's strength strengthens us. Her enduring personal legacy of character and endurance, beyond her milestone achievements, remain the portrait of her life. Our delegation is especially honored to fittingly commemorate her life and achievements here this evening.

[From the Sunday Plain Dealer, Aug. 31, 2008]

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, 1949-2008: TEARS FLOW, LAUGHTER ROLLS DURING MEMORIAL SERVICE

(By Tony Brown)

It was a moment that surely would have earned one of the wide, knowing smiles remembered so well by all the friends of Stephanie Tubbs Jones.

Rep. Tim Ryan of Niles, the man Tubbs Jones used to call her "white son," and fellow Congressman Kendrick Meek of Florida, whom she nicknamed her "black son," had just finished moving tributes to their congressional "mom."

That's when Mervyn Jones II, her real son, slipped out of his front-row seat to join his "brothers" in an intimate, tearful embrace in front of thousands gathered to bid farewell to the first black woman elected to Congress from Ohio.

The three remained locked in each other's arms well into remarks made by former Rep. Louis Stokes, the man whose seat Tubbs Jones inherited in 1989.

After the men returned to their places, Sen. Barack Obama—the son of a black father and a white mother who grew up to become the first black presidential nominee of a major U.S. political party—turned in his chair to console a still-sobbing Meek.

In that moment, amid the grieving and the laughter and the consolation and the stories and the campaign rhetoric of the celebration of a life well-lived, everyone under the vaulted ceiling of Public Hall—all friends of Tubbs Jones—shared in that group hug.

It was a hug that encircled the woman whose body lay in a flag-draped casket that rested on a square of red carpet in front of the stage: Rep. Stephanie Tubbs Jones, who died of a burst brain aneurysm on Aug. 20 at the age of 58.

Friend was a word heard over and over as the nation's most powerful Democratic leaders, fresh from Obama's nomination in Denver, joined religious leaders and Tubbs Jones' beloved constituents, family and sorority sisters in testifying to the immensity of Tubbs Jones' spirit.

Former President Bill Clinton, not scheduled to speak but unable to help himself, called his relationship with Tubbs Jones "16 years of astonishing friendship."

So astonishing that Tubbs Jones continued to support a failing presidential bid by his wife, Sen. Hillary Clinton, well after many of the congresswoman's constituents had voted for Obama.

"She was not a fair-weather friend," Hillary Clinton told the crowd.

"I certainly know what that means. Now, her friendship was not uncritical. When she was your friend, she felt it her responsibility to inform you of all the matters that needed improvement."

Obama, Clinton's opponent for the party's presidential nomination, also counted himself among Tubbs Jones' buddies.

"I am here today to pay tribute to an extraordinary American and a devoted public servant, a mother, a daughter, a sister, a wife and a dear friend to so many here in Cleveland, so many in Ohio and so many across America."

"And during the most recent contest, Stephanie and I were on different sides, and we would see each other, she would say to me, 'This is what it means to be a friend for me.' All I could say is, 'I understand.'"

There were more words of praise and prayer from elected officials, some quoting Shakespeare and Scripture, during the three-hour-and-47-minute marathon of tributes.

Speakers included Sen. Sherrod Brown, Mayor Frank Jackson, Cuyahoga County Commissioner Jimmy Dimora, Rep. Carolyn Kilpatrick of Michigan and Ohio Gov. Ted Strickland.

And they told plenty of funny and poignant stories.

Perhaps the funniest and most poignant was recounted by Bill Clinton, who recalled accompanying Tubbs Jones to Puerto Rico on a primary campaign visit for his wife.

"Now, how Stephanie became a native Puerto Rican in 15 minutes, I'll never know," Clinton said, warming to his subject.

They went into a shop, Clinton said, where Tubbs Jones admired a piece of locally made jewelry. Clinton bought it surreptitiously and presented it to her.

"She looked at me and laughed and she said, 'You know, I really like this,' she says. 'It's not often a man'll give a woman a piece of jewelry and not want anything for it.' I totally lost it."

So did Clinton's audience. As the laughter died down, the former president moved in for the kicker.

"I looked at her and said, 'Stephanie, you have given me and our family more, you have given your people and this country more than you will ever know.'"

In addition to the eloquent politicians who were gathered, there were plenty of just plain friends who laughed and wept and patted each other on the back to the rhythm of hymns like "Amazing Grace" and "Canaan's Happy Shore."

Some of the late arrivals almost didn't make it into the funeral.

At 11:30 a.m., about 30 minutes after the service began, Secret Service officers blocked the entrance. "The event is closed," one told approaching visitors.

Within minutes, the number lingering at the entrance grew to more than a dozen. They spoke in shared disbelief. "Stephanie would not want this," one woman said angrily.

Someone in charge agreed. Within minutes, the officers stepped aside. Newcomers flowed into the cavernous auditorium until well past noon.

One of the most moving speakers the Friends of Stephanie heard Saturday was no politician or preacher.

She was a 16-year-old named Tiffany Robertson, a member of an all-girls health careers class at Cleveland's Martin Luther King Jr. High School that Tubbs Jones took under her wing two years ago.

"This is the future," Tiffany recalled Jones telling the girls.

The congresswoman took time from her political and legislative schedule to visit the class and take them places. She took them to church one Sunday, but Tiffany had to work.

So Jones dropped by the workplace with Tiffany's classmates in tow.

"We're family," Tiffany told her classmates, who stood in a show of unity with their peer.

"We got to stick together. We got to carry on her legacy. She was steward, protector and advocate to us."

"I will miss her as a friend."

"There's a famous song a few years back . . . and the refrain of the song says, 'If you have a choice, to sit it out or dance, I hope you dance.' And we all know that Stephanie didn't sit it out, she danced."—Tim Ryan, U.S. Representative from Ohio.

"Stephanie was the kind of political leader who needed hours to go grocery shopping because everyone she saw wanted a moment of her time, and she willingly gave it. Because if you met Stephanie, she was your friend."—Ted Strickland, Ohio Governor.

"Oftentimes, late at night, on the campaign trail, whether the news had been good or bad, she would have a look in her eye. Sometimes she would grab my hand, and she would say, 'Oh, I miss my husband, I wish he were here.' Well, they are together now."—Hillary Clinton, U.S. Senator.

"That's not the air show. The rumbling you hear is the rearrangement of chairs in heaven."—Dennis Eckart, Former Representative standing outside Public Hall as a jet roared by.

"I considered her my congresswoman as well. We talked all the time about statewide issues."—Michael Coleman, Columbus Mayor.

"Whenever Stephanie came in contact with young people, she inspired them, she taught them, she mentored them, she stayed in touch with them. Her legacy is in their legacy."—Sherrod Brown, U.S. Senator from Ohio.

"Whenever we talked on the phone, she would say, 'Congresswoman, I love ya.' And I'd say: 'I love you, too.' She was a great congresswoman. She was a good friend. Thanks, Stephanie, I love ya."—Louis Stokes, former U.S. Representative from Ohio.

"For Stephanie, it wasn't enough to rise up from modest circumstances and break so many barriers herself. She had to reach back and pull others through the doors she opened."—Barack Obama, Democratic presidential nominee.

"I want to let you know, Cleveland, that you were represented by one of the best . . . Ladies and gentlemen, she lived a life that was worth living."—Kendrick Meek, U.S. Representative from South Carolina.

"I'll always know her as Aunt Stephanie. She had a big smile."—Erin Norton, 24, of Cleveland, whose uncle lived next to Tubbs Jones.

"All the good things she started, it's like she's still living."—Schuvar Murray, 37, of Cleveland.

[From the Blade, Aug. 24, 2008]

A LEADER PASSES

Society's' downtrodden, disadvantaged, disillusioned, and disconnected have lost an influential voice and ally in Washington with the unexpected passing of Stephanie Tubbs Jones, the first black woman to represent Ohio in the U.S. House of Representatives.

The 11th District representative from the east side of Cleveland died Wednesday after suffering a brain hemorrhage.

The loss to Ohio and the nation was described by one of her colleagues as "incalculable," and that was an understatement. It was a setback for the cause of impassioned, committed, gutsy leadership, especially for the district, made up of east Cleveland and its nearby suburbs, which Ms. Tubbs Jones served so tirelessly.

A decade ago, the 58-year-old Democrat was handpicked by U.S. Rep. Lou Stokes to be his successor after his legendary stewardship of that congressional district for 30 years. Over five terms, Mr. Stokes said, "she took it to a higher level, a new level. She made me so proud."

A gregarious leader, she also blazed trails for others with a resume of many firsts—the first black woman to become a judge of Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, as well as the county's first black prosecutor, succeeding the storied John T. Corrigan.

In Washington, she was also the first black woman to sit on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, where she was a force to be reckoned with. Fiercely partisan, but not necessarily predictable, she was that unusual politician who said what she meant and meant what she said.

In 2001, she endorsed an unknown black lawyer for Cleveland mayor over the more politically experienced Jane Campbell, who eventually won. This year, she perplexed—and provoked—her constituents with her unflagging support of Hillary Clinton for president over newcomer Barack Obama.

But her word was her bond, said the Rev. Jesse Jackson. "It didn't waver in the wind." Like all congressional Democrats, she was scheduled to serve as a super delegate at the Democratic National Convention in Denver next week to witness the formal nomination of Mr. Obama as the first black candidate for president of the United States.

Ms. Tubbs Jones, who once said she considered herself a voice for minorities across the country, would have reveled in the moment. The loss of her fighting spirit will be keenly felt, deeply mourned, and difficult to replace.

□ 1930

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield at this time to Congresswoman BETTY SUTTON from the Ohio delegation, the able Representative from Akron, Lorain.

Ms. SUTTON. I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio for yielding me the time.

And I, too, rise today with heaviness in my heart but also with a deep sense of gratitude and respect for my colleague, my friend, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. Her passing is truly a tragic loss for the people of Ohio's 11th District, whom she loved so very much, and for all of the people who she stood up for across this country.

STEPHANIE was truly an historic figure in American politics. She achieved

many firsts and she blazed many trails in a way that only STEPHANIE could. She was the first African American and first female prosecutor in Cuyahoga County, Ohio; the first African American woman to sit on the Common Pleas bench in Ohio; the first African American woman to be elected to Congress from Ohio, and the first African American woman to serve on the House Ways and Means Committee, a job she truly loved.

STEPHANIE attacked her job as a Congresswoman with passion and a contagious enthusiasm on behalf of those she served. She was effective and determined. Her strength exceeded courage. She was fearless. She lived her life and represented her constituents giving it everything she had. She had no time for fear.

Her amazing spirit touched and brightened so many lives, and with every first that STEPHANIE achieved, with every rung of the ladder she climbed, STEPHANIE always reached back to help others following behind. From encouraging the young women and men in her office who interned, to inspiring the young people from her hometown of Cleveland, STEPHANIE was a force. And she loved her staff and spoke of them as family. STEPHANIE was not pretentious. She treated all people as they should be treated, with dignity and respect.

Mr. Speaker, when I first arrived in these hallowed Halls in January of 2007, I was very fortunate to have STEPHANIE here to help me. She was a colleague and a friend who I could turn to for advice not only on the many crucial issues that we face but also simply on how to navigate this body. And when I thanked her for helping me along, she would always wave a hand in the air and explain, "Hey, we're sisters." STEPHANIE's friendship and mentorship were vital to me, and I am grateful that she touched my life.

STEPHANIE was honest and loyal. You could count on her word. She was the type of person who could lift up the spirits of those feeling down. She was willing to work with others for the good that was greater than just herself, but she was also tough and willing to fight as necessary to protect the rights of the people of this great country. Nowhere was this more evident than in the fight she led to ensure the integrity of our voting process. STEPHANIE also worked tirelessly to promote home ownership and to help keep families in their homes.

But with all of her achievements, nothing compared to that of the strong young man that STEPHANIE raised, her son, Mervyn. STEPHANIE's face would beam when she talked about Mervyn. There could be no question beyond everything she gave in service, everything she accomplished, they all paled in comparison to how proud she was of Mervyn. She loved him and continues to love him beyond measure.

STEPHANIE also had a beautiful and strong sister who she loved and appre-

ciated so deeply. When STEPHANIE spoke of her sister Barbara, it was clear how special Barbara was to her.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and on about the life of this amazing woman. I am so honored to have known her and to have served alongside of her. STEPHANIE was more than my colleague; she was my friend, and we were sisters. I will miss her greatly.

My thoughts and prayers are with her son Mervyn, and her very special sister Barbara, and the rest of her family.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express deep sadness on the sudden passing of our colleague in this House and a member of the Ohio delegation, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

August was a busy month for us. We have participated in events in our districts and meetings in our offices. Many of us participated in our party's presidential conventions. Unfortunately, too many of these tasks and goals were cut short and cut short too early for our colleague. We grieve her loss here this evening.

Throughout our time together in this House, the members of the Ohio delegation have been a congenial group and not a partisan one. We regularly worked together to share common responsibilities and actions to improve and strengthen our State. STEPHANIE brought energy and enthusiasm to our delegation and to our work, and we will miss her terribly.

As you will hear throughout this evening's remarks by my colleagues, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES is a Member who held many firsts in our delegation. And I won't repeat those because many Members will touch on it.

To me, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was my friendly, outgoing, and upbeat colleague. We often traveled back and forth together in the same plane from Ohio to Washington for our congressional session. I will miss her wonderful personality and the energy she brought to our delegation and to this House.

This morning, when I was getting ready to leave for the airport, I said to my wife, "You know, I'm going to really miss Stephanie because we would always be on the plane together most the time, the same flight, and she was always so upbeat and she had the common expression, 'Well, how are you doing today? How are you doing today?'"

Well, we did well together, but I will miss her energy and personality that she brought to the delegation and to this House. I worked with STEPHANIE—her district was not far from mine—and we had a common interest in furthering the medical facilities in Cleveland, Ohio, some of the best in the United States; and it was a pleasure always to work with her and to enjoy her boundless enthusiasm and good nature.

And certainly on behalf of my colleagues in the Ohio delegation, we ex-

press our sincere sympathy to her son, Mervyn Jones, and to her sister, Barbara Walker, as well as to her thousands of constituents and to her devoted staff.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands the gentlewoman from Ohio to have yielded half her time to the gentleman from Ohio.

And the gentleman from Ohio reserves the balance of his time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call on the distinguished Member from Cleveland, the colleague of Congresswoman JONES, Congressman DENNIS KUCINICH.

Mr. KUCINICH. I thank the gentlelady.

When I look at this Chamber this evening, there are so many Members of Congress here, each who wants to pay tribute to her. I'm going to keep my remarks brief, not in any way reflecting the depth of grief that I feel over Stephanie's passing.

We shared not only districts—because my district is mostly on the West side of the Cuyahoga River and hers is mostly on the east side of the Cuyahoga River—but we shared political careers, having worked with each other for the better part of three decades. And the STEPHANIE that we saw here in the Congress, the one of the 100-megawatt smile, the boundless energy, the telling sense of humor, the challenging approach when you may not agree with her, that was the STEPHANIE that I knew for 30 years.

But we also shared a friendship about family. And she went through it in the last years of her life with the loss of loved ones close to her, her father, her husband. And when we would have major events in our lives, like we do with close friends—and she was a close friend to many of us—we would share many of these things. And there was a lot of sadness to share. But there was also a moment when, for me, I had one of the biggest things happen in my life, and STEPHANIE was the first person I wanted to share it with.

More than 3 years ago, I met a woman who walked into my office as part of a meeting for policy, and even though I had a very brief conversation with her, I knew something had happened at that moment. And I just knew at that moment that this was somebody I was going to marry, and I didn't even have a discussion with her about anything except for policy for more than about half a minute. And I ran down to the floor to tell my friend STEPHANIE, because that's the kind of friend she was. You would want to tell her when you thought something big was happening in your life.

And so I said, "Stephanie, I met her." And she looked at me and her eyes widened, and she gave her big smile, and she went, "Shut up!" And she had that kind of way of assessing things brilliantly and quickly in a manner and a tone and a language that was STEPHANIE.

And she really brought the wisdom of a keen legal mind and melded it with a

street sense into this political persona that touched people all over this country and, indeed, in other countries as well. She had that magic.

Her presence is so powerful that I know I speak for other Members when I say that even at this moment, weeks later after her passing, we still can't believe it. That's how powerful a presence she was personally. And when she engaged you, you knew you were in a conversation and it was real.

When Members of Congress arrived to pay respects at the Bethany Church, we saw the sidewalks lined with her constituents. We saw a line to get into Bethany Church that was more than a block long. Hundreds of people waiting in line.

I had the chance to talk to some of them. You could see—you have to look into people's eyes, look at their faces, and you see the faces of people who are struggling with life, who are dealing with the kinds of problems that STEPHANIE came to Congress to address: trying to save their homes, trying to save their jobs, trying to keep their families together. And their eyes are searching today because they know they have lost a champion, and it puts such a great responsibility on all of us, a greater responsibility on all of us to uphold those things that she came to Congress for, the basic rights of people.

This was a loss for women who have strived for recognition in this body. This is a loss for African Americans who saw in her a champion, the first African American woman elected to Congress from the State of Ohio.

But what STEPHANIE did, her genius and her magic was she just broke all of the barriers. She went beyond gender and beyond race and emerged to a whole different political element. That's why she can't be replaced. And that's why, long after many of us have left this Chamber, people will still be talking about STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

STEPHANIE, we love you, and we will remember you.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON).

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, it's been a tough term for the Ohio delegation. First we lost Paul Gillmor, and now we've lost STEPHANIE. Too early for both of them in their lives. But I think it's these times when people in the country need to know the friendships that happen in this House. We may differ politically on certain issues, but we don't differ when it comes to making friends and friendships here in this House.

STEPHANIE had that beautiful energy that you will hear about and heard about before about her that we will all remember. She never met a stranger. Wherever we traveled in the world, STEPHANIE always had that great smile on her face. Whenever we were in Cleveland together—I have a daughter who lives in Cleveland, and STEPHANIE would give me a ride when I would fly into Cleveland to my daughter's house.

She would stop and talk to my grandkids. Even though she was in Dennis' district, she was still working that side of town, too, because STEPHANIE worked wherever she was.

□ 1945

She is a loss to all of us. She worked on issues that transcends this body, these human issues, and the people in her district are not going to forget that, and they truly do have a loss.

We traveled together many times to view the troops, and I just came back yesterday from Korea. In Korea, I talked about STEPHANIE to one of the general officers, and he said, I remember her. When we were in Bosnia, you came there in Thanksgiving and how she related to the troops in her own special way and talked to these young people about what they were doing, what they're going to do in the future.

But the most important thing about STEPHANIE, STEPHANIE never forgot who she was. She was a friend to all of us, but she never forgot her district.

One time, I talked STEPHANIE into going on a trip with me to Italy, and she said, "I can't go. It's our 25th wedding anniversary. Mervyn and I want to spend our 25th wedding anniversary together." And this was when you could do this. I don't even know if I want to tell this, but she's gone and I'm retiring. So maybe I can tell this story now without going to the Ethics Committee. But I said, "Stephanie, we're going to give you a party in Venice. You tell Mervyn it's going to be a very romantic time and it isn't going to cost him a cent." Guess what. They went on the trip.

And even after Mervyn's tragic passing—and I was there with her then—she would recall the great time we had together. And I'm not going to miss her because she's going to be here with all of us, but who's going to miss her is Mervyn, Junior. He's lost not only his mother and his father but his grandparents in a very short period of time, and this is a young man. I hope his aunt can help him, and I hope all of us don't forget this young man and his life. And we're not going to forget STEPHANIE.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee from New York City, our beloved colleague, CHARLES RANGEL.

(Mr. RANGEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANGEL. Thank you so much, Chairwoman KAPTUR, for giving me this courtesy and this opportunity.

I was a very long and dear friend of Louis Stokes. I loved him, I worked with him, and when he decided that he was going to retire, I did everything that I could to share with him how much he would be missed by his country and by this Congress. But when he had me to meet in Cleveland with STEPHANIE, I was convinced that—some of you may have met people that you

know that it really wouldn't make any difference what they decided to do. Their intellect, their drive, their personality would make them successful, and especially for a woman and an African American woman in Ohio or any other part of the United States, to be a prosecutor, to be a judge and then to come to the Congress, it had to be extraordinary, the same way Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fannie Lou Hamer, people of extreme resilience.

And so from then, she said that she wanted to get on the Ways and Means Committee, and boy, the Ways and Means Committee has never been the same since she's joined with us. She would come to the meeting where we would be fighting and arguing and, with a smile, light it up. But that didn't prevent her from getting involved in the argument and many times on a different side of the Chair. But at the end of the day, I knew that once she was convinced that was the way the committee was going, you couldn't stop STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

I say in conclusion, one of the reasons that so many of you must like her, love her is because I don't remember that many complaints that she had about the Chair not responding to the needs of her constituents, especially when the housing market fell in Cleveland.

But so many of you that she brought to the chairman of this committee, that was not on the committee, because you had convinced her that it was important to your community, and she, as a person on that committee, thought we should look into it, and there was never but never a frivolous request. Every time she came she had done so much homework that I just know that the gap that she leaves in my heart and our committee will never be filled by anyone else.

I thank you for this opportunity of sharing.

Mr. REGULA. I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES).

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio, the Ohio delegation, and the gentlelady Ms. KAPTUR for allowing me to be a part of this.

STEPHANIE was a special friend. I am terribly saddened by the untimely passing of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. She was someone who cared deeply about helping others, especially those who couldn't help themselves. TUBBS JONES was a wonderful philanthropist and friend. I will miss serving with her as cochair on the House Philanthropy Caucus.

Representative TUBBS JONES and I began our work in the House the same year together in 1998. I was honored last year to have the opportunity to partner with her to establish the Congressional Philanthropy Caucus, an initiative that she was very passionate about. Her tireless and tenacious advocacy for the philanthropic field and commitment to, and leadership was

very inspiring and helped to forge new relationships and partnerships between and among law-makers and grant-makers.

The Caucus was formed at the behest of the Council on Foundations, a Washington, D.C., area-based nonprofit association of more than 2,100 grant-making foundations and corporations. The Caucus aims to educate and inform law-makers about the field of philanthropy.

As a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, STEPHANIE stressed the importance of reestablishing charitable incentives that have expired, emphasizing the impact such tools have on giving in the United States and around the world. She was a strong believer that charitable incentives help grow charitable giving to populations in need across the country. Demonstrating her commitment to her charitable values, Representative TUBBS JONES was an original cosponsor of the Public Good IRA Rollover Act of 2007, H.R. 1419, which proposed to expand the IRA charitable rollover. That Act is especially significant to the philanthropic field because it proposes to allow distributions to donor-advised funds, supporting organizations, and private foundations to qualify as charitable giving tools.

In addition, when given the opportunity on the House floor, Representative TUBBS JONES continually advocated for philanthropy, encouraged our colleagues to join the Philanthropy Caucus, and sponsor legislation promoting charitable giving. She met with her foundation constituents just a few weeks ago to discuss their work and contributions to her home State.

Representative TUBBS JONES was a champion for the philanthropic sector and will be greatly missed for her contributions to the charitable giving field.

On behalf of the members of the Congressional Philanthropy Caucus, and the many grant-makers that STEPHANIE supported around the country, specifically Ohio foundations, we wish to offer our sincere condolences and to extend her family, son Mervyn, colleagues, and staff, our deepest sympathies for their loss.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to be able to stand in this House of Representatives and say a few words for my distinguished colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

You know, on everybody's tombstone there are three things. There's first the date you were born and then the date you die, and in between there is a dash. And the question we all must answer at some point is what do you do with the dash. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES did an amazing amount with her dash.

Born to hardworking, loving parents—Mary, who was a cook at Case Western University in Cleveland; her

father, Andrew, was a sky cap—good, hardworking people, who gave love to STEPHANIE. She rose to become a prosecutor, a judge, a trial lawyer, all the way up to the Congress of the United States.

And I tell you, in between, Mr. Speaker, she learned how to play a mean game of Bid Whist, Mr. Speaker. But I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, she kept the faith, she finished her course, and she fought the good fight. And therefore, there is put up for STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES an extraordinary crown of righteousness that the Lord, the righteous Judge, appointed and has given to STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, and we thank God for sending STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES our way.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlelady from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE).

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank the Members of the delegation for having this very important time to remember our colleague.

STEPHANIE was a force in our delegation, and she was also an inspiration to everybody here and everybody who knew her. Perhaps we'll never understand or totally accept the reasons that people are taken from us in such tragic and untimely ways; yet there is always some comfort found when we can look at a life and see the great purpose that dwelled therein. And STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES lived with such great purpose and made such a difference, and that will help those of us that she left behind.

The last time I talked to STEPHANIE was not unlike most of us right here, but it was not in this Chamber. It was in her outer office. It was the office right outside the door that is her car. And STEPHANIE was working in her outer office, and she was right by the door. And I passed there, and we were waiting for votes. I knocked on her window, and she said, "Come on in, Deb," and I crawled in her office. I was glad to see it looked sort of like my car. There were papers everywhere. There were books. It was just like an office.

And we started not doing business but just chatting, like so often we would do when we would find a minute together. We talked of such great things in life as my daughter's hair. Now, for those of you who don't know, I have an adopted daughter who's African American, who was born in STEPHANIE's district. And STEPHANIE took an inordinate amount of interest in the lack of quality hair care that I provided to my daughter, and STEPHANIE was great about always giving me good advice for Mia, and she wanted to become a greater part of Mia's life.

We had plans to make that happen the next visit to Washington, and I'm sad especially for Mia that that won't happen because STEPHANIE is a wonderful mentor for so many people, women especially. I'm sorry that that relationship never took hold, but I will

never forget the impact that she had on me.

What a wonderful, strong personality. What a contagious smile, and her laughter and her buoyancy held me up many times when I needed just that extra shoulder.

She had such purpose in her life, and that is her lasting legacy. We will all miss her, especially her family. There are so many that became part of her family. There are so many that she loved and touched in such an important, meaningful way. She will sorely be missed, Mr. Speaker.

I offer my deepest condolences to her family, to her son who will miss her most of all. She was loved by so many, as she so rightly should have been.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to STEPHANIE's colleague from the State of Ohio, Congressman ZACK SPACE.

Mr. SPACE. I thank the gentlelady.

I rise today to remember a dear friend and dedicated legislator, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. She was a tireless advocate for justice, a dedicated mother, and a terrific legislator and a fighter for the people of Ohio.

It will be very difficult for me to match the eloquence of someone like Chairman RANGEL, certainly the gentlelady from Toledo, the gentleman from Canton, or my friend Mr. KUCINICH from Cleveland. But DENNIS said something during his presentation that struck me as being extraordinarily accurate.

STEPHANIE did represent this magical, political persona that was meddled between her keen legal mind and her street sense. She had compassion, knowledge. She was just a great person and a great legislator. She was a trail blazer, as those from the Ohio delegation have pointed out, in many respects.

But something that many might not know is that STEPHANIE actually had an effect on the people in congressional district, which is, while sharing the same State of Ohio, a very long way from east Cleveland. STEPHANIE served as an inspiration for women in politics, as well as our African American community there as well. She fought for justice and equality at every turn in her career, and this was a tragic loss for the people of Congress and the people of Ohio.

Indeed, I still feel her presence here, and I suspect we will for quite some time. This has been a tragic loss for this body.

□ 2000

Mr. REGULA. I yield to the gentlelady from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT).

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a great lady, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

Just over 3 years ago, I first saw STEPHANIE in this very room. As I was sworn into office, she came over and greeted me with a great big smile and an enormous hug, welcoming me to this wonderful body. Although we

share different political views, STEPHANIE understood that friendship trumped politics. I felt fortunate to call her my friend.

When I went to Cleveland last week to pay my respects, I was welcomed by her wonderful family—her sister, Barbara; her nieces, her cousins, and her wonderful son, Mervyn.

I learned something about STEPHANIE I didn't know. I didn't realize that she was involved in a very famous case, a case that spurred not only a TV show but also a movie, "The Fugitive." It was the Sam Shepard case. She was involved with that case, making sure justice was done.

I want to say thank you to the Lord for letting us have STEPHANIE as long as we did. We never know when the hour comes that he will come for us. I know that STEPHANIE was prepared for him because she was always prepared for her family and for her constituents, and she had that great big smile. I'm sure that it's there in heaven.

To Mervyn, to Barbara and to the rest of the family, you have my prayers. To the constituents of Cleveland, you have her heart.

May she rest in peace.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to yield a minute and a half to STEPHANIE's distinguished colleague from Ohio, our dear friend, Congressman CHARLES WILSON.

Mr. WILSON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I'm sad to be here this evening, but I'm also proud that we can rise on this occasion to join my colleagues in paying tribute to the honor of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. It's right that we express the condolences of the House of Representatives. I feel like she was a dear friend to all of us, and I know that I loved her and that so many of my colleagues did.

It came as a terrible shock a week ago Tuesday when we found out that STEPHANIE died, but it's appropriate that we have this resolution we're doing this evening to appropriately honor a devoted American, and STEPHANIE was a devoted American.

Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was a champion for the residents in the Greater Cleveland area. She was a tireless voice for our State of Ohio. She always greeted me with a big smile and, many times, with a hug. It was just the way she did and the way she treated people. A colleague of hers recently said that he felt that STEPHANIE treated people that way because it was almost as if God were watching. She was taken from us way too soon.

Mr. Speaker, her work was not finished. She is counting on us to carry on. My deepest sympathy goes out to her son, Mervyn, to her sister, Barbara, and to her extended family. She will be sorely missed by the Ohio congressional delegation, by all of Congress, and I will miss working with her.

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests for time.

Ms. KAPTUR. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. REGULA. Yes, I yield.

Ms. KAPTUR. Would the gentleman be kind enough to yield us any remaining time he might have so we can complete the speakers on our side.

Mr. REGULA. Yes, we'd be happy to yield whatever time we have left to your side.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Speaker, would you please tell me how much time we have remaining then?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio controls the remainder of the time, which is 25½ minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you very much.

I would like then to yield 2 minutes to our fine colleague from the State of California, who was such a close associate and friend of STEPHANIE's, Congresswoman LOIS CAPPS.

Mrs. CAPPS. I thank my dear colleague from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in sad support of this resolution to pay tribute to our colleague, the Honorable STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

As so many have said, STEPHANIE had the gift of making us all her friends and, for me and for others, her sisters.

As has been said, she was a tireless advocate on behalf of working families and civil rights long before she came to Congress, and she continued her devotion to these causes over the last decade. I was proud to work with her in the last few years against a proposal that would have undermined the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Her leadership on this issue was exemplary of her commitment to protecting people against discrimination. I will cherish this opportunity to work with her.

She was also a wonderful and active member of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues. She cochaired the task force on Women in the Judiciary with her colleague from Ohio and fellow former judge, DEBORAH PRYCE.

She also led efforts to raise awareness and to fund greater research into uterine fibroids. This is a disease that affects as many as three and four women over the course of their lifetimes. Yet it's rarely discussed in public. She had the courage to bring this otherwise taboo subject to the forefront in the quest to bring relief to millions of women who have and who will suffer from fibroids.

The people of Ohio and of the entire Congress have lost a true champion. For me, there was a personal bond with STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. She lost her husband suddenly after she came to Congress, and I had lost mine recently, and so we had a bond, a sad one, but one that we both cherished. We made an agreement that we didn't need to talk. We just needed, when we saw each other, to give each other a hug, and I will cherish those hugs, and that bond still exists.

I send my condolences to her son and to her family members, and I hope they

know that the grief is shared by all of us, and our dedication to upholding the causes which motivated and for which she showed such great leadership will inspire us to continue and, in each of our own ways, to make that legacy that was STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES' live on.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to yield 2 minutes to the Representative from California who was a close colleague of STEPHANIE's, Congresswoman SUSAN DAVIS.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor not only one of my colleagues but a dear friend, the Honorable STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

As we all know, she served the 11th Congressional District of Ohio with dignity and pride, and she represented her district with compassion, always with compassion, fighting for justice and equality.

I was very fortunate because, when I arrived here in 2001, my office was right across the hall from STEPHANIE's, and so you can imagine how embraced I felt by her and by all of her staff, by all of the people who were so close to her, such a loyal group of people.

There have been many stories told this evening, and many more will be told of her accomplishments; there have been many tributes that people have paid to her, but in this very brief time, I just wanted to talk for a minute about how her influence goes far beyond the district that she represented because, for years, Representative TUBBS JONES had been a special guest speaker before a group of young people from San Diego, the Aaron Price Fellows. She always came to those meetings at my request, and was always so enthusiastic. She would just captivate this room of high schoolers, who come from very diverse backgrounds, with warmth and humor. She would weave her congressional experience with her personal stories to excite the whole group, and she would encourage their discussion. She'd love their questions and really would be so energized, energized in that room of young people every year that she spoke to them just as she did every time she spoke on this very floor. I think it says so much about STEPHANIE that she shared her time and a lot of that time with students far from her district.

So, today, we remember her as such an inspirational leader, inspirational for so many—from high school students, to her constituents, of course, and to all of us here—to her colleagues. I am proud to say that I will continue to be inspired by her as I serve in Congress, and I can just think her saying today, "Hey, girlfriend." So I want to say to her "Thanks, girlfriend. Thank you for everything."

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlelady from Chicago, Congresswoman JAN SCHAKOWSKY, who was a real soul sister to STEPHANIE.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, STEPHANIE and I were in the same class. We came in in 1998, and immediately bonded as friends and classmates. She and my husband became very good friends. We would joke about it that my husband, Bob, was her boyfriend, and at their last conversation, it ended with his saying, "Love you, Stef," and her saying, "Love you, Bob." I'm jealous of that because they had that moment where they actually said the word that I feel so much tonight, that I loved STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

STEPHANIE was a force of nature. She was a big woman and she filled a room. I can just picture her now. Can't you just picture her coming down and speaking from this podium right now and just filling the space with her presence, with her sense of justice, with her passion, and with, of course, her smile? STEPHANIE was fiercely loyal. She was a supporter of HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON's. Some of us were on the other side, but that didn't challenge our friendship.

Connie Schultz, who is a Pulitzer Prize winner for the Cleveland Plain Dealer said, "Our friendship was forged by her to the bones understanding of what it means to be a woman, willing to stick your neck out for your beliefs."

STEPHANIE was fearless and she was loved. I loved her. I love you, Stephanie.

Ms. KAPTUR. I would now like to yield time to the distinguished Congressman from North Dakota, Congressman EARL POMEROY, a friend of STEPHANIE's for many years.

Mr. POMEROY. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

I doubt our departed sister, STEPHANIE, would ever have imagined the impact she had. In fact, the Cleveland Plain Dealer referenced her essential humility even when mentioning her personal electricity in this editorial of August 22:

"I have no illusions about myself," TUBBS JONES told the Plain Dealer reporter Fran Henry in 1995. "It could all go up in a puff of smoke. I'll never lose sight of that."

STEPHANIE's presence on Earth has come so tragically to an all too early end, but her achievements—rising from the daughter of a factory worker and skyscraper to the positions of judge, county prosecutor, five-term Member of Congress—have made a lasting impact at each and every step along the way, especially with the many, many lives she touched.

I was privileged to sit by her on the Ways and Means Committee. You could probably call us the odd couple—a reserved, middle-aged man from the most rural part of our country, teamed with the most energetic, charismatic, bombastic, thoroughly urban STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

Over the years, on our committee together, I came to fully understand just how deep and how genuine her passion

for others was, especially for those less fortunate, for those needing help. We'd joke about taking turns keeping each other settled down even under considerable provocation sometimes in Ways and Means debate. My counsel of "take it easy, Stephanie" would be met in turn with "now settle down, Earl." In one hearing on inexcusable Social Security delays, we both just lost it entirely. I'll never forget that hearing; it's one of my favorites.

One of the greatest compliments I've had in this Congress, in any Congress I've served in, was when she'd call me her country boyfriend. She had the most incredible way of making those she met feel better. In the place where smiles, laughter and deep compassion are never in sufficient supply, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES will be deeply, deeply missed but never forgotten.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman for his remarks and presence this evening.

I would like to yield 2 minutes now to one of STEPHANIE's sisters here from the State of Texas, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank you very much.

This is such a wonderful story that I'm listening to as we honor STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, so I'm going to speak on some issues that showed her in her fullness and in her love of life.

□ 2015

And that was as a House basketball coach. She was that woman with a smile. She was a Good Samaritan. She was also like Ruth; if she was your friend, she was going to stick with you. She loved life, loved her family. How wonderful it was to be part of her family. And she allowed this Congress to be part of her family because everyone knew Mervyn, her husband; her son; her sisters; her mother and father, who I got a chance to know. But yet when she got on that basketball court and she was the coach, I tell you that was a winning smile, a winning coach, and a winning team.

And there was nothing more exciting than being at the 2008 House basketball team game. This was a game for charity. But you couldn't tell Coach STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES that she was out there for charity. She was out there to win, and I think it was the NBA championship, for she ran up and down that court. She gave the best coaching. She told the guys, who happened to be Members of Congress and others, what they could and could not do. And even though she wasn't the referee and she wasn't the penalizer, she'd penalize her team.

And what an exciting time to see in this year's 2008 winning basketball effort, Mervyn, her son, make the winning basketball shot. It was so exciting that those of us that were in the stands ran out onto the court, of course in

violation, but we were able to get away with that. And I was so excited, in my short stature of 5'2½", I asked the greatest coach that I knew that I work with her next year, and she gave me the greatest honor and said "yes." That was STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, the lover of life.

But yet as a prosecutor, one would think she would be hard nosed and she'd be running toward prosecution and incarceration. But she teamed up with her dear friend DANNY DAVIS, and they shed their light all around this campus, both the House and the Senate, to work on what we call the Second Chance bill.

So I rise today on behalf of the incarcerated whom STEPHANIE loved whom she gave an opportunity, through her work with DANNY DAVIS and those who cosponsored this legislation, to say to these individuals they could have a second chance.

May God allow her to rest in peace, but may her star shine continuously through us. We love her and we love her family.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the RECORD the names of the very able staff of Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. This staff has endured great sadness, and they have tried to carry on with their leader being in spiritual guidance but not there personally.

And I would like to thank, from her district office, Betty Pinkney, her district director; Beverly Charles, her senior liaison; Theresa Lang Coaxum, her health liaison; Sharon Cole, business liaison; Saulette Reed, her office manager.

And here in Washington, Kimberley Alton, her legislative director; Lalla King Green, her scheduler; Eric Hammond, her staff assistant; Aaron Wasserman, her legislative correspondent; Darrell Doss, her tax counsel; Athena Abdullah, her health counsel; Nicole Y. Williams, her communications director; and Patrice Willoughby, dear Patrice, her chief of staff and counsel, who has tried to stand in STEPHANIE's place during these very difficult days.

And, finally, from the Committee on Standards, Dawn Kelly Mobley, the counsel to the chairwoman.

These are wonderful, wonderful staff people who have STEPHANIE's heart, and we want to do everything we can to help them through this very difficult time. And we thank them for their service to STEPHANIE and serving the people of the 11th District and the people of our country.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the RECORD before I call on our final speaker this story: There were many tributes paid to STEPHANIE at the service in Cleveland. One of the most moving speakers, the friends of STEPHANIE, heard Saturday from no politician or preacher but from a young 16 year old named Tiffany, a member of an all girls health careers class at Cleveland Martin Luther King Junior

High School that STEPHANIE took under her wing 2 years ago. Tiffany recalled JONES telling the girls "This is the future. You are the future." And the Congresswoman took time from her political and legislative schedule to visit the class and take them places. She took them to church one Sunday, but Tiffany had to work that day. So STEPHANIE dropped by to the workplace with Tiffany's classmates in tow. STEPHANIE kept her eye on every one of them. "We're family," Tiffany told her classmates, who stood in a show of unity with their peer. She said, "We've got to stick together. We have got to carry on in her legacy. She was steward, protector, and advocate to us. I will miss her as a friend."

STEPHANIE had friends of all ages. We thank her for her leadership and for the seeds that she planted in the new growth forest that is growing in Cleveland and growing across this country to which she devoted her life.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to call as our final speaker in this bereavement resolution STEPHANIE's very good friend from the State of Missouri, Congressman EMANUEL CLEAVER.

Mr. CLEAVER. Mr. Speaker, when Congresswoman TUBBS discovered that I had three sons who had gone to college on basketball scholarships, she asked if I would bring them here for the annual fund-raising basketball game with the Georgetown Law School faculty. None of them could come this year; so I was drafted by STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES in language that I would normally not use during a sermon. But I did show up and immediately became angry because she pulled me out of the game just because I could not make it down the court in a minute in the transition game. So I cheered for the remainder of the evening for our team that Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE mentioned did win in overtime.

But the most significant moment for me came when we all saw the signs that the pages had made for us. They were cheering us on. And the pages sent me a statement that they asked if I would read on their behalf. And I quote:

"Ask any one of the pages from the spring 2008 class to list their favorite memories from the 5 months we spent working on the hill, an anecdote about Ms. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES will likely be included. For some of us it is the unwavering charisma shown when she was the Speaker pro tempore. For others it is the simple act of coming to say good-bye to us at our departure ceremony. For most of us, it is the night of the 2008 home court charity basketball game, where our chants cheering on the Hill's Angels team and the Coach TUBBS JONES rang 10 times louder than the formidable Georgetown students cheering section and led our team to a surprising victory.

That night and for the rest of the time we knew Ms. TUBBS JONES, we weren't just pages sitting in the back of the House. We experienced that

night the true strength, pride, and enthusiasm of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, a strength rooted in her devotion to making things better, a pride in her job as a public servant evident every single day, and an unmatched enthusiasm for our service as pages. She was the type of woman you only dream of meeting at some point in your life and the friend we never expected to find in the halls of Congress last spring.

"Just as we will never forget our time as pages, we will never forget STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

"The spring 2008 page class."

Mr. Speaker, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was my friend. We had the opportunity to spend time together, and I don't want to reminisce and say things that others have already said. Let me just say that I hate death. I hate it. And if I had an opportunity to erase it or kill it, I would. But death, unfortunately, is a part of life and we will all experience it. The issue is not death so much as it is life, and we are granted an unspecified period of time, and many of us deal with those moments with a kind of carelessness that certainly was not planned when we were given our time on this Earth.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was exuberant. She lived her life. She lived it out to the fullest. And I can say that if you understand that life is not a time to just waste and then look at the time of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, you know she understood that. And I would say that death is not a cul-de-sac for some. It's not an end. Death is a beginning. And for STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, it was a comma for a new beginning. She lived her life and she lived it with zest and zeal.

She pulled me in Kansas City on the dance floor in front of hundreds of people and made me dance. I have a photograph of that that I had been hiding that I am now going to bring out with pride because I think when she did that, she was also saying live your life and live it to the fullest. Never ever allow cobwebs to cover you. If you rest, you rust. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES never rusted.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, in concluding this first hour this evening in honor of our dear colleague STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, let me just say that STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was a true mother of this Republic. Let the record show that. Let the record comfort her son in years hence.

And I want to say to our dear, dear friend and colleague Congressman REGULA, whose district sort of held STEPHANIE's up on the southern side, I want to thank him so very much, the dean of the Republican side of the aisle, for being here throughout this evening and through the wonderful participation of her colleagues of various persuasions here on the floor. The friendships went beyond party, and I thank the gentleman for his participation.

Mr. REGULA. Well, I would just comment that to know STEPHANIE was to love her. She just had that ebullient personality that you couldn't resist.

I also want to comment on one other thing, and that is that thousands of people in East Cleveland, in her district, have better health care today than they would have without STEPHANIE. She focused on the health care assets of East Cleveland, some of the best in the Nation, and as a result, the people that she represented have a better chance to take advantage of the health care facilities. And that's a legacy of STEPHANIE that most people aren't aware of and yet touches the lives of literally thousands of people.

And I congratulate the gentlewoman from Ohio for having this Special Order tonight because STEPHANIE was special.

Ms. KAPTUR. Thank you, Congressman REGULA, and I want to thank all of our colleagues who have participated this evening. I can guarantee you that every word that is on the RECORD will come to comfort Mervyn and the Tubbs Jones family, their church family, her sisterhood, all the people of Cleveland, all the people who have known STEPHANIE across our Nation. I want to thank our colleagues for their generosity and for their good hearts.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that the Ohio delegation stands beside those from the Congressional Black Caucus, who will have the second hour this evening in remembrance of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. We thank them very much for doing this. I know how very much their words will mean not just today but in future years to those who love STEPHANIE always.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight deeply saddened by the passing of my friend and colleague, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

Congresswoman TUBBS JONES was an extraordinary woman, wife, mother, and leader.

Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES made history by becoming the first African-American woman to be elected to Congress from her State of Ohio.

Throughout her career, Congresswoman TUBBS JONES demonstrated a serious commitment to her constituents and represented them well.

She dedicated her life to uplift and inspire those around her. Her dedication, strong will, and spirit gave hope to so many people.

Congresswoman TUBBS JONES and her work will never be forgotten as she lives in us all. She has left her mark in history, in Congress, and in our hearts.

I will deeply miss her and my thoughts and prayers are with her family.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, the untimely death of Republican STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES gives us pause. There was a great writer who once said that the death of one of us diminishes us all. As Stephanie's friends and colleagues in the U.S. Congress, we all feel a little lost and a little less because one of our most fearless champions is gone.

Those who are voiceless in America today, who have been left out and left behind, have lost a warrior, a fighter, a crusader who did what she could to defend the dignity of human kind. There was not anything shy about Stephanie.

She had the courage, the ability, and the desire to speak up and speak out, to fight for

what she believed was right, what was fair and just.

As a fellow member of the Ways and Means Committee, she was very concerned about using the tax code to help lift the burdens of the least among us. I always enjoyed it when she made a statement or questioned a witness. She was a brilliant judge and prosecutor, and that helped make her a gifted member of Congress.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES will be deeply missed by the Cleveland community, by the people of Ohio, by the citizens of America, by her family, friends, and all of her colleagues in the U.S. Congress. Peace be with you STEPHANIE, my friend. May God Almighty grant you eternal peace.

Mr. JEFFERSON. Mr. Speaker, I first met STEPHANIE TUBBS-JONES through her legendary predecessor, Representative Louis Stokes, who described her simply as "full of life." Indeed, she was. And, to have heard her impassioned speech denoting the shortcomings of a housing bill the Congress recently passed, a speech made just before the Congress went on its August break, it as impossible to see her death foreshadowed. Her zeal for public service, her love for the members of Congress, and particularly of the CBC members, and her commitment to people who needed a hand up from government, defined her life here.

In a larger sense she was a devoted family person. She lost both her parents during her service here, and, I having also lost my mother and father over my years here, gave us the opportunity for quiet reflection on what our parents had meant to us, and helped to deepen our friendship.

She was devoted to the memory of her husband, Mervyn, who died just a few years ago. When I chaired the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, I urged her to join the board, which she did. From that point, she launched the Mervyn Jones Golf Classic which has raised millions in scholarship funds for worthy and needy college students. She was awfully proud of her son Mervyn II, who often came to the gym to play basketball with us "old jocks" and often schooled us with his basketball skills.

Her service on the Ways and Means Committee with me over several years gave me insight into her caring heart for health care and human resource issues but also into her competence as an infighter in the legislative process. She made her points, stood her ground and quite often carried her position. She sought me out after Hurricane Katrina hit my district and my State, offering advice and real help. STEPHANIE identified with human suffering everywhere and wanted to do something about it.

I was stunned and saddened by her sudden and unexpected death as were we all. And it was the hardest thing not to take the plane ride to Cleveland to attend her funeral and memorial service. It was only after the sage and stern advice from my Chairwoman CAROLYN CHEEKS-KILPATRICK that I reluctantly canceled my trip to Cleveland to attend to the issues back at home with Hurricane Gustav bearing down on our people. I know I was well covered by the members who did attend and part of me will always regret not being there. But, looking at it from another vantage point—not having fully seen her in death—my memories of her will only be those of her in life—not

just in life but "full of life" as Lou Stokes described her.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mourn the loss of my friend and colleague STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was a kind and caring friend, a hard-working and diligent colleague, and a committed representative. She was also a trailblazer—she was the first African-American and the first female prosecutor in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, the first African-American woman to be elected to serve Ohio in the House of Representatives, and the first African-American woman to serve on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was an inspiration to me and to others who aspire to represent their constituents with passion, dedication, and integrity. A champion of voting rights, she stood up for those who lacked a voice to ensure that they are not denied the most fundamental right of our democracy—the right to vote.

In her role as Chair of the House Ethics Committee, she led the House of Representatives in ensuring that Members of Congress live up to high standards. She understood that increasing Americans' confidence in their government requires honest and ethical behavior by their leaders.

All those who loved STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, including her son Melvyn Leroy Jones II, and her sister Barbara Walker, are in my thoughts and prayers.

As we mourn the passing of this intelligent, hard-working, and caring representative, we celebrate her accomplishments. We are reminded that despite the tragedy of her passing, her life was a blessing for her colleagues, her friends, her family, her constituents, and so many who needed a champion.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in expressing great sympathy on the sudden passing of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was a pioneer her entire professional career: She was the first African-American and the first female prosecutor in Cuyahoga County, Ohio; the first African-American woman to sit on the Common Pleas bench in Ohio; the first African-American woman to be elected to Congress from Ohio; and the first African-American woman to serve on the House Ways and Means Committee.

As a first term member of Congress, my service with STEPHANIE was too short, but I will fondly remember her bright smile and vibrant personality. Her leadership and passion will be sorely missed.

I would like to extend my deepest condolences to STEPHANIE's son, Mervyn Leroy Jones II, and her sister, Barbara Walker.

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today joining my colleagues in tribute, sharing kind words and memories of our colleague and dear friend Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

I was deeply saddened when I heard the news of her death. My sincerest thoughts and prayers go out to her son Mervyn, to all her family, and to her friends and supporters during this difficult time.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was an inspiration and a tireless advocate for her constituents. She was a fighter. A strong woman of conviction and intelligence, whose values and experience guided her advocacy and fearlessness.

STEPHANIE broke molds, she broke glass ceilings, and then swept away the stereotypes. STEPHANIE was never one to be absorbed into the folds of a monochrome following. She was outspoken and proactive, bold in demeanor and action. Her always bright and powerful attire spoke to her outgoing personality, which never shied away from a challenge and approached every day with enthusiasm and confidence. Her skill in crafting intelligent and responsible legislation shows that she viewed the world through this diverse spectrum of color, dismissing the notion that solutions to complex problems can come from a world of simply black and white.

Justice and inclusion were at the heart of her work. In her 10 years in Congress and her lifetime of service she always put justice, opportunity, and equality atop all other pursuits. STEPHANIE did not come from a life of privilege simply to serve the privileged. She came from a working class community and put her heart and soul into lifting up that community with every step of the ladder she climbed.

I remember how highly coveted she was by the then members of the Ways and Means committee, when joining the powerful committee soon after her election. My husband Bob served on the then committee and recognized in her character the genuine desire to serve her Nation, her constituents, and those whose voices had yet to be fully heard. Her experience as a prosecutor and judge gave her arguments tenacity and her decisions finality.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES effectively represented her Cleveland district for over a decade. Yet she never dismissed the acknowledgment that her success as a groundbreaking figure touched many outside her district's boundaries. Her work looked beyond district lines and party lines to affect, inspire, and speak for those in need of justice and advocacy.

My heart goes out to her loved ones. I know that she will be greatly missed by everyone who knew her. Her impact will continue to be felt, not only in her Cleveland district and the U.S. House of Representatives, but by the many individuals who benefited from her service.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great sadness to mourn the passing of my good friend and colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

While serving with STEPHANIE on the Ways and Means Committee, and more closely on the Health Subcommittee, I experienced firsthand what a fierce and effective advocate she was in Congress. She was an uncompromising champion for health care as a right for everyone. Her constant effort highlighting the disparities in our health care system and her tireless work on behalf of End-Stage Renal Disease patients made her an outstanding representative. She is, in a word, irreplaceable.

Her spirited advocacy and commitment to justice and fairness were accompanied by warmth and strong loyalty. Those who worked closely with her were privileged to see both her intense passion and joy for her work.

I extend my sincerest condolences to her son Mervyn and her sister Barbara, and the many women and men who counted her among their family and friends. As a colleague and friend, I am honored to have served beside her. She will be sorely missed.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of our dear friend, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. Since her arrival here nearly 10 years ago as the first African-American woman elected to Congress by Ohio, she was a tireless advocate for the poor and our Nation's working families. Despite the tremendous personal losses she suffered, including the tragic loss of her sister, her parents, and her husband Mervyn of 26 years, she never wavered in her commitment to the people of Ohio.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES will be remembered as a role model, an ardent and bold voice for progressive causes, and a champion for the rights of the disenfranchised. She will be a tough act to follow. Her remarkable passion and bravery continue to be an inspiration to us all, and we will all truly miss her presence in this Chamber.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 2030

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE JOHN A. BOEHNER, REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable John A. Boehner, Republican Leader:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 27, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: Pursuant to Section 4(a) of the Commission on the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Act (P.L. 110-183), I am pleased to appoint Mr. Donald Murphy of Cincinnati, Ohio to the Commission on the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

Mr. Murphy has expressed interest in serving in this capacity and I am pleased to fulfill his request.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. BOEHNER,
Republican Leader.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, August 1, 2008.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a grand jury subpoena,

issued by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for the production of documents.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

DANIEL P. BEARD.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. MORAN of Kansas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SUNSET MEMORIAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FRANKS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I stand once again before this House with yet another Sunset Memorial.

It is September 8, 2008 in the land of the free and the home of the brave, and before the sun sets today in America, almost 4,000 more defenseless unborn children were killed by abortion on demand. That's just today, Mr. Speaker. That's more than the number of innocent lives lost on September 11 in this country, only it happens every day.

It has now been exactly 13,013 days since the tragedy called Roe v. Wade was first handed down. Since then, the very foundation of this Nation has been stained by the blood of almost 50 million of its own children. Some of them, Mr. Speaker, cried and screamed as they died, but because it was amniotic fluid passing over the vocal cords instead of air, we couldn't hear them.

All of them had at least four things in common. First, they were each just little babies

who had done nothing wrong to anyone, and each one of them died a nameless and lonely death. And each one of their mothers, whether she realizes it or not, will never be quite the same. And all the gifts that these children might have brought to humanity are now lost forever. Yet even in the glare of such tragedy, this generation still clings to a blind, invincible ignorance while history repeats itself and our own silent genocide mercilessly annihilates the most helpless of all victims, those yet unborn.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps it's time for those of us in this Chamber to remind ourselves of why we are really all here. Thomas Jefferson said, "The care of human life and its happiness and not its destruction is the chief and only object of good government." The phrase in the 14th Amendment capsulizes our entire Constitution. It says, "No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." Mr. Speaker, protecting the lives of our innocent citizens and their constitutional rights is why we are all here.

The bedrock foundation of this Republic is the clarion declaration of the self-evident truth that all human beings are created equal and endowed by their Creator with the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Every conflict and battle our Nation has ever faced can be traced to our commitment to this core, self-evident truth.

It has made us the beacon of hope for the entire world. Mr. Speaker, it is who we are.

And yet today another day has passed, and we in this body have failed again to honor that foundational commitment. We have failed our sworn oath and our God-given responsibility as we broke faith with nearly 4,000 more innocent American babies who died today without the protection we should have given them.

So Mr. Speaker, let me conclude this Sunset Memorial in the hope that perhaps someone new who heard it tonight will finally embrace the truth that abortion really does kill little babies; that it hurts mothers in ways that we can never express; and that 13,013 days spent killing nearly 50 million unborn children in America is enough; and that it is time that we stood up together again, and remembered that we are the same America that rejected human slavery and marched into Europe to arrest the Nazi Holocaust; and we are still courageous and compassionate enough to find a better way for mothers and their unborn babies than abortion on demand.

Mr. Speaker, as we consider the plight of unborn America tonight, may we each remind ourselves that our own days in this sunshine of life are also numbered and that all too soon each one of us will walk from these Chambers for the very last time.

And if it should be that this Congress is allowed to convene on yet another day to come, may that be the day when we finally hear the cries of innocent unborn children. May that be the day when we find the humanity, the courage, and the will to embrace together our human and our constitutional duty to protect these, the least of our tiny, little American brothers and sisters from this murderous scourge upon our Nation called abortion on demand.

It is September 8, 2008, 13,013 days since Roe versus Wade first stained the foundation of this Nation with the blood of its own children; this in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

DRILLING IN ANWR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. KELLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KELLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about one of the central issues of our time, and that is whether or not we should drill for oil in Alaska in an area known as ANWR.

I have just returned from a 4-day trip to ANWR to do a fact-finding mission to see this area firsthand. Those in our country who are for drilling in the ANWR section of Alaska say that there's a large amount of oil there, that it can be drilled in an environmentally friendly manner, and that the Alaskan people want it. Those who are against drilling in ANWR say there's only a trivial amount of oil there, it will hurt the pristine wilderness, and it will hurt the wildlife in that area, particularly polar bears and caribou.

Well, to answer those questions for myself, I went there. I just want to walk through a couple of them. First, let's talk about the amount of oil in the ANWR area. Having been there and talked with the experts, I can tell you that there is 10.4 billion barrels of oil in ANWR, according to the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Department of Interior. That 10.4 billion barrels of oil is enough oil to provide my home State of Florida with all of its petroleum needs for 29 years. It's enough to provide 1 million barrels of oil a day, every day, for the next 30 years.

The next issue comes up, Well, this will hurt the pristine wilderness area. Well, I traveled to ANWR, and you can see this map. This is the entire ANWR area. The only village in ANWR is called Kaktovik. I stood right there in the Arctic Ocean looking down at ANWR with the head elected leader, Mr. Fenton Rexford. As I looked out, all I saw was a flat, barren tundra.

I asked Mr. Rexford, Where are the trees? He said, there are no trees within 100 miles of this area that would be drilled. The area is not a pristine wilderness. It looks more like the moon than it does the rain forest.

The next issue becomes, Well, this will hurt wildlife. We hear from those

who have concerns particularly about caribou and polar bears. I saw both on my trip in visiting various parts of Alaska. There are 5,000 polar bears approximately in Alaska, and 800,000 caribou. Caribou are by far the most numerous of the large mammals in Alaska.

Are we concerned about diminishing numbers? No. Both the numbers of polar bears and caribou have increased every year since the last three decades. In fact, we know that they can coexist because right next to ANWR is an area called Prudhoe Bay, the single largest oil field in the United States.

When oil started to be taken out of Prudhoe Bay in the mid seventies, there were 3,000 caribou in that area. Today, there are over 30,000 caribou. The numbers have increased tenfold.

So the bottom line from my fact-finding mission to Alaska is this. There is a significant amount of oil there. Over 10 billion barrels. The Alaskans do want it, over 70 percent Statewide, and 90 percent of those who live along the ANWR coastal plain. This can be done without harm to the wilderness. There's not a tree within 100 miles. And 99.9 percent of ANWR would be off-limits to the drilling. It can be done without harm to wildlife, either polar bears or caribou. And we can have it all. We can have responsible, environmentally friendly drilling that reduces our dependence on foreign oil.

I made a promise to the Eskimo tribal leaders when I was there in Kaktovik, a small town with 300 folks, that I would come back and tell their story as objectively as I could. They said so few Members of Congress have ever visited there and they would like to just get the truth out for both sides. I hope today, by laying out as best I can my factual findings, I have honored their request. I urge folks to look at this issue objectively, as I have, and try to reach a fair conclusion.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. KILPATRICK. For the Members who have sat all night as we pay special homage to our friend, colleague, and very special woman, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Special Order for Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Ms. KILPATRICK. I'd like to yield to the former chairman, my predecessor

of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congressman MEL WATT.

Mr. WATT. I thank the gentlelady for convening this Special Order for us to pay tribute to our friend and colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

In the midst of all our sadness I think the one thing that keeps occurring over and over and over again is wonderful, uplifting, fun stories and memories of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. In fact, I was privileged to share a whole sequence of fun, funny, uplifting experiences with STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, and I concur with my colleague, EMANUEL CLEAVER, who made a comment earlier that this life did not cheat our friend STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. She lived and enjoyed every single minute of it. Even when she was working, she was having fun. So I suspect you're going to hear from this group that is coming for this Special Order more stories about our experiences with her because they were all a series of fun experiences.

Let me start with this experience. Probably 3 weeks before STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES' death, 7:30 a.m. in the morning the phone rings at my residence in Charlotte, North Carolina, and on the other end is STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES saying, Mel, I got into your city last night at about 10 o'clock in the morning. I was on my way from Memphis, Tennessee, where I had been campaigning for a person who was running for Congress, and I was on my way to give a speech in Cincinnati, Ohio, and there was bad weather in Cincinnati, Ohio, and I ended up spending the night at a motel in Charlotte, North Carolina, and I don't have any clothes and I am supposed to be giving a speech in Cincinnati later today. What can you do for me?

I said, Well, STEPHANIE, no problem. I will just have somebody pick you up, take you to the shopping center. You can do your shopping, buy a whole new wardrobe. So she went to all this excuse to go shopping. We will hook you up.

So that very morning, as soon as the stores opened in Charlotte, one of my staff members had STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES at the mall and she did her shopping and we got her to the airport by 11:30 that morning to catch her flight to Cincinnati. She went to Cincinnati and gave her speech.

Now I missed the opportunity to see the outfits—not one, but outfits—that STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES purchased that morning. She promised me she was going to show me the special outfit that she purchased, and I never got the opportunity to see it.

But as those kinds of stories that make STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES a real person to us, not just a colleague in Congress, but a friend, a peer, a confidante, a person that you knew that if she ever made a commitment to you, would be there come heck or high water. I am cleaning it up a little bit.

□ 2045

She was our friend, a delightful, wonderful person, always with a smile. She

never got cheated in this life, because she lived every moment of it.

I thank my colleague for yielding me time. I know there are so many other of my colleagues here to pay tribute. I could go on and on and on, but I won't. I thank you for doing this. My condolences to Barbara and Mervyn and the entire Stephanie Tubbs Jones family.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Thank you very much.

Sister Sister, that is who she was to me. And to Mervyn too, and Barbara and the rest of the family, it has been said, this night is for you. She lives in this Chamber, and she always will.

I yield now to a former U.S. Ambassador to Micronesia, the Congresswoman from California, Congresswoman DIANE WATSON.

Ms. WATSON. Thank you so much, Madam Chairman, and thank you, Mr. Speaker. I had some prepared remarks, but I think the intimate stories really speak to who she was and how we felt about who she was.

After the untimely passing of our colleague Juanita Millender-McDonald, STEPHANIE called and she says, "Hey girl, I am coming out there to spend some time. I just want to be in Juanita's space."

So she came out, and I picked her up. And representing Hollywood, I took her with me that weekend, and she met Ben Vereen and she met other celebrities, and she was so thrilled. She said to me, "I'm coming out again, girl. I'm coming out again."

After we had our AKA Boule several weeks ago here and we had our pink and green, she came in the last I saw her in her red. And she came strutting down this aisle, and she said, "See, I got my red on. We are getting ready to have our Boule too." I said, "Well, your red is just a deeper pink." We laughed. And that was the last time I saw her.

STEPHANIE was that kind of person, who, as everyone has described her as being, she lived life to the fullest. She was a fighter with a tremendous presence. She stood up for tens of thousands who could not stand up for themselves, and she fought for justice, equality and opportunity for every American. In her home State of Ohio and in her beloved city of Cleveland, she led the fight for election reform to assure that every American's vote was counted and was valued.

STEPHANIE was also loved and respected by her colleagues here on Capitol Hill, where in relatively short order she was appointed the first, among her many firsts, African American woman to the prestigious Ways and Means Committee. She also served as chairwoman of the Committee on Ethics and made great strides to work across the aisle in a nonpartisan manner.

I admired her enthusiasm for public service, her integrity, her warmth and her keen intellect. I extend to the family my condolences, to her friends and to all of her colleagues. Her presence

will be missed. But I know she is in this assemblage at this moment. Her shoes will be hard to fill, but, STEPHANIE, we feel the surge of energy as we speak of you this evening.

Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Ms. KILPATRICK. I thank the gentlewoman from California.

I yield now to a young man from Newark, New Jersey, chairperson of our African Globalism Committee, the gentleman from Newark, Congressman DONALD PAYNE.

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Chairman, the Chair of our Congressional Black Caucus who has done such an outstanding job, it is really a great loss. We have this untimely loss of our wonderful friend and colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. A void has been left in the lives of all of those of us who had the privilege of knowing this remarkable, vibrant and accomplished woman. It is a loss shared by her family, her many friends, her Ohio constituents, and all of those around our great Nation who looked to her as a champion of justice, a person who was an advocate for the everyday people.

A former county prosecutor, a judge on the municipal court, she went to break glass ceiling after glass ceiling, with her election as the first African American woman to be elected to Congress from Ohio. She tore down barriers here in the House of Representatives when she successfully sought a seat on the Ways and Means Committee, and those walls came down. She was like at Jericho. When she blew that trumpet, the walls just came tumbling down. She was just so full of energy.

In the little time that she was on the Ways and Means Committee, her reputation for fairness was so great that she was selected as Chair of the Ethics Committee. To chair the House Ethics Committee, you have to be the fairest person among that body. It is a tough, tough position. So, once again she was called to duty. It is really not an office you seek, it is just something that is bestowed upon you, and when you are asked, you have to take it.

She was a pioneer who forged ahead, not just for herself, because she knew that she was opening doors for others. As Cochair of the Caribbean Caucus, I had the pleasure of traveling with STEPHANIE. We would go to the Caribbean, and she was a great traveling companion. She had a lot of interest in global issues. She was interested in understanding other cultures. She was interested in those people in nations less fortunate than ours.

She was enthusiastic about promoting international trade. She wanted to have economic development to address the problems of poverty and hunger around the world. She wanted to bring more educational opportunities to regions in the Caribbean and other places that we traveled.

Even though she was a diligent public servant, STEPHANIE always found time to laugh and enjoy life. A terrific sports fan, she was unrivaled in her enthusiasm for her hometown teams, the Cleveland Browns, the Cleveland Cavaliers, and she even cheered the Cleveland Indians, even though they had not won a World Series since 1948 and she would complain about that.

She was just so proud of Mervyn II. She loved to sail. My brother is a sailor, and they would talk about just getting out. The only water I like is when I take my shower every day, and that is about it. But she loved to sail, and she just knew all about it, and her sister Barbara right there paid attention.

I remember her proud father. He was elderly and he was so dignified. One time we were staying on the same floor at the CBC's hotel where we were, and his tie came loose. He was walking so proud, and I said, could I just fix it for you? I just felt good just trying to do something. And he was just so proud. I know how my grandfather was, the dignified black men who had to endure so much. But when they walked, they walked proud and they walked straight as an arrow, and that is how he was.

She was just great. She was my pal. She was my traveling companion. It just hard to find words for STEPHANIE, full of life, full of energy. I didn't smoke, but I used to tell her she needed to slow down on that smoking. But we did have some times together. I won't get into that. We don't want to get into too many details.

But she was good at everything. She did a great job with that tennis and golf tournament every Wednesday at the Congressional Black Caucus lunch. She would say, you have got to come. You have got to support it, scholarships for children.

It is hard to be in Congress without STEPHANIE there, but we are going to have to remember her. She was my pal.

With the untimely loss of our wonderful friend and colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, a void has been left in the lives of all those who had the privilege of knowing this remarkable, vibrant, and accomplished woman. It is a loss shared by her family, her many friends, her Ohio constituents, and all those around our great nation who looked to her as a champion of justice and also an advocate for their everyday concerns.

A former county prosecutor and judge of the Cleveland Municipal Court, she went on to break another glass ceiling with her election as the first African American woman elected to Congress from Ohio. She tore down a barrier here in the House of Representatives when she successfully sought a seat on the Ways and Means Committee, which had no African American woman member at the time. It was a measure of her reputation for fairness that she was selected to serve as Chair of the House Ethics Committee.

She was a pioneer who forged ahead not just for herself, but because she knew that she was opening doors for others who would benefit from her groundbreaking steps.

As Co-Chair of the Caribbean Caucus, I had the pleasure of traveling with STEPHANIE

TUBBS JONES, and what a great traveling companion she was. She had a strong interest in global issues, in understanding other cultures, and in improving the lives of those in nations less fortunate than ours. She was enthusiastic about promoting international trade and economic development; in addressing the problems of poverty and hunger; and she wanted to bring more educational opportunities to regions where such opportunities were severely lacking.

Even though she was a diligent public servant, STEPHANIE always found time to laugh and to enjoy life. A terrific sports fan, she was unrivaled in her enthusiasm for her teams, the Cleveland Browns, the Cleveland Cavaliers, and she even cheered on the Cleveland Indians, even though they had not won the World Series since 1948—a year before she was born.

She was also very proud of her son, Mervyn II, and she loved spending time with her sister, Barbara Walker. I recall the care and attention she paid to her elderly father; it was touching to see the bond between them when they were together.

STEPHANIE lived life out loud. Her dazzling smile, her passion for causes, and her devotion to her family made her a remarkable person to know.

Her home town newspaper, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, summed it up well when they wrote that she was “tough, exuberant, passionate . . . a woman from modest means who rose to national prominence.”

Our thoughts and prayers remain with her family as we mourn the loss of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES and celebrate her amazing life and legacy.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Thank you, Congressman.

You know, you have heard it said tonight that she was a friend and a leader and intelligent and you could count on her when she gave you her word. We all felt that. And I think as Congressman PAYNE said, she is in this Chamber, and she will be in this Chamber, and it is our responsibility to carry her spirit and her dedication to building a new America for all of God's people.

The caucus has received many letters and congratulations, condolences and expressions of love for Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. At this I would like to put some of them in the RECORD, from the South African Embassy, from the Embassy of Turkey, from the Black Women Lawyers' Association of Greater Chicago, and from the Embassy of Colombia. The list goes on and on, and we will be putting them in all week long. To you, Sister Sister, you live, and you always will.

EMBASSY OF TURKEY,
Washington, DC, August 21, 2008.

Hon. CAROLYN KILPATRICK,
Chairwoman, Congressional Black Caucus,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN KILPATRICK, I learned with profound sadness and regret the passing of Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Chairwoman of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct and a valuable member of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Chairwoman Jones took great personal interest in Turkey and was dedicated to upholding the strong relations, friendship, strategic partnership and alliance between our

two great nations. We will always feel her great loss in our hearts.

On this note, I would like to extend our deepest condolences and sympathies to the members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Sincerely yours,

NABI SENSOY,
Ambassador.

SOUTH AFRICAN EMBASSY,
Washington, DC, August 22, 2008.

Hon. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK,
Chairwoman, Congressional Black Caucus,
Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CHAIRWOMAN, it was with sadness that I learned of the sudden and untimely passing of Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones. A spirited Representative from the great state of Ohio, Ms. Tubbs Jones stood up proudly for what she believed in, and her infectious zest for life, her optimism and her service to others, are all the qualities that she brought to the U.S. House of Representatives, and to all that had the pleasure of knowing her, and she will be sorely missed. On behalf of the Republic of South Africa, I hereby wish to convey our sincere condolences to the family, friends, constituents, colleagues and especially to you our friends in the Congressional Black Caucus, and you remain in our thoughts throughout this very difficult time.

Yours sincerely,

WELILE NHLAPO,
Ambassador.

BLACK WOMEN LAWYER'S ASSOCIATION
OF GREATER CHICAGO, INC.,
Chicago, Illinois, August 21, 2008.

Re death of the Honorable Congresswoman
Stephanie Tubbs Jones.

Hon. CAROLYN CHEEKS KILPATRICK,
Chairman, Congressional Black Caucus,
Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN KILPATRICK: The Black Women Lawyers' Association of Greater Chicago wishes to honor the late Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones for her numerous accomplishments and achievements in her role as a member of the Ohio Congressional Delegation, an African-American lawyer, and an activist.

As the Chairman of the esteemed Congressional Black Caucus, we respectfully ask that you place the enclosed resolution into the Congressional Record.

Should you have any questions about our bar association, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully,

MARY A. MELCHOR,
President, Black
Women Lawyers' Association of Greater
Chicago.

Enclosure.

A RESOLUTION FOR U.S. CONGRESSWOMAN
STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES (OH-11)

“For I am already being poured out like a drink offering, and the time has come for my departure. I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith. Now there is in store for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will award to me on that day—and not only to me, but also to all who have longed for his appearing.” II Timothy 4:6-8

In commemoration of the Life of U.S. Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones (OH-11) from the members of the Black Women Lawyers' Association of Greater Chicago, Inc.:

Whereas, it is with deepest regret that we are compelled to mourn the passing of U.S. Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones on August 20, 2008, the first African-American woman elected to the United States House of Representatives from Ohio; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones was a lifelong resident of the 11th District of Ohio, which encompasses most of the East Side of Cleveland and parts of the West Side of Cleveland and includes parts of 22 suburbs; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones was in her fifth term in office and a strong advocate for many issues, including championing wealth building and economic development, access and delivery of health care, and quality education for all; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones chaired the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (Ethics), served on the powerful Ways and Means Committee, and was an active member of numerous Congressional Caucuses, including the Congressional Black Caucus; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones introduced several pieces of legislation including, the Uterine Fibroids Research and Education Act to increase funding for research on uterine fibroids and provide enhanced public education about this condition; the Predatory Mortgage Lending Practices Reduction Act, which would require certification of mortgage brokers and enhance penalties for predatory loans, and the Campus Fire Prevention Act, which would provide money to equip college dorms, fraternities, and sorority houses with fire suppression devices; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones introduced the “Count Every Vote” Act of 2005, which seeks to provide an all-encompassing solution to a broad range of voting irregularities that occurred during the 2004 presidential election, and was an original co-sponsor of multiple significant pieces of legislation, including healthcare for low and middle-income families and community re-entry for exfelons; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones made a number of historic achievements in her distinguished career as a public servant, including serving as the first African-American and the first female Cuyahoga County, Ohio Prosecutor, the first African-American woman to sit on the Common Pleas bench in the State of Ohio, and a Municipal Court Judge in the City of Cleveland; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones received numerous honors throughout her lifetime, including the National Bible Association Capitol Hill Distinguished Leadership Award, the Human Rights Campaign of Cleveland Equality Award, the Backbone Campaign's Backbone Award, and the Carib News Multi-National Business Conference Marcus Garvey Award; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones was a graduate of Cleveland Public Schools; received her undergraduate degree in Social Work from Case Western Reserve University in 1971; received her Juris Doctorate from Case Western Reserve University School of Law in 1974; and received honorary doctorates from David N. Myers University, Notre Dame College and Central State University; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones was an active member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Incorporated and served on its national Social Action Committee; and was a lifelong member and member of the Board Trustees of Bethany Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio; and

Whereas, Congresswoman Jones was married to Mervyn L. Jones, Sr., deceased (2003), for 27 years and is the proud mother of Mervyn Leroy Jones, II.

Be it therefore resolved, that we, the members of the Black Women Lawyers' Association of Greater Chicago, Inc., pause on this day with abiding sympathy to support the family of Congresswoman Jones;

Be it further resolved, that we offer our admiration, respect, and support of the legacy of Congresswoman Jones and give recognition for the many “firsts” that she achieved

as an African-American woman, lawyer, and legislator and an outspoken champion of justice for her Congressional District, the State of Ohio, and the nation;

Be it finally resolved that a copy of this resolution shall be given to the family of Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones; and a copy shall be presented to the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi, and the U.S. Congressional Black Caucus at the Democratic National Convention which will take place in Denver, Colorado from August 25, 2008 through August 28, 2008; and a copy shall also be placed in the archives of the Black Women Lawyers' Association of Greater Chicago, Inc.

Respectfully submitted, this 21st day of August, 2008 by the membership of Black Women Lawyers' Association of Greater Chicago, Inc., by Mary A. Melchor, President.

EMBASSY OF COLOMBIA,

Washington, DC, August 21, 2008.

Hon. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK,
Chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus,
House of Representatives, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN KILPATRICK, I would like to extend my most heart-felt condolences for the passing of Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones to you and the members of the CBC.

During my time in Washington, I had several opportunities to meet with Congresswoman Tubbs Jones, and was fortunate to have had the chance to be with her during her visit to Colombia. Her high spirit, sharp mind and positive outlook left a lasting impression, and she will be missed.

Her son, Mervyn Jones, her family, her staff and her colleagues remain in our prayers.

Sincerely,

CAROLINA BARCO,
Ambassador.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield the balance of my time to a young man who has taken this House by storm. He chairs our Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, one of Congresswoman TUBBS JONES' sons, also a member of the Ways and Means Committee. I yield the balance of my time to Congressman KENDRICK MEEK.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida will control the remainder of the time.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Thank you so very much, Madam Chairman.

I would like to thank my leader and colleague from the great city of Detroit, Ms. KILPATRICK, for yielding the balance of the time. We will continue to go down the list I have been given here, Mr. Speaker, as we continue to honor our fallen colleague.

Next on this list I have Congressman DANNY DAVIS from the great State of Illinois, a very good friend of the Congresswoman, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues as we come this evening to pay tribute to our colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. I am pleased to follow so many of my distinguished colleagues, because they have said so much until there isn't much to say. But the interesting thing is that with STEPHANIE

TUBBS JONES, you never run out of things to say, because she was so much and meant so much to so many.

It is interesting that when you knew STEPHANIE, you knew her whole family. You just didn't know her, you knew her sister; you knew her father; you knew her mother; you knew Mervyn; you knew her husband, Mervyn the first; you knew Mervyn the second; you knew nieces and nephews; you knew friends; and you almost got to know the whole of Cleveland if you knew STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

STEPHANIE, as many people have already indicated, had a great legal mind. Prior to coming to Congress, she served as both a prosecutor and a judge. And the interesting thing about prosecution is that you are generally trying to make sure that the law is upheld, and that once people commit infractions, that they pay a price. Of course, that is what prosecutors often do.

Well, STEPHANIE had another interest in the law, and she wanted to make sure that the law also had a sense of justice. And even though she was a prosecutor, brother KENDRICK, even though she was a prosecutor, she was a champion for those who had committed crimes, who had been convicted of crimes, and was one of the staunchest supporters of something called the Second Chance Act.

□ 2100

That is a bill which simply says that once individuals have fallen, that they also need to be lifted up; that once they have had problems, they need to be reclaimed; and, once they had committed crimes for which they may have been punished, they also needed to be redeemed. And so it was very pleasant for me to work with STEPHANIE on the Second Chance legislation.

She befriended people from all walks of life. It didn't matter if they were Democrats or Republicans, or they had been prosecuted.

As a matter of fact, when I think of her, I often think of the poet Homer, who talked about the kind of house that he wanted to live in, and I think STEPHANIE was an embodiment of that kind of house. And when he said,

"Let me live in my house by the side of the road, where the race of men go by. Men who are good, men who are bad, wise, foolish. But then, so am I. So why would I sit in the scorner's seat or hurl the cynic's ban? But let me live in my house by the side of the road and be a friend to man."

STEPHANIE was indeed a friend to mankind, to humankind.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. I thank you so much, Congressman DAVIS. And she was very proud of the fact that she was able to work with you on the Second Chance Act, and was there when the bill was signed.

I want to call on my very good friend and STEPHANIE's good friend, I call her my Brooklyn Congresswoman, Con-

gresswoman YVETTE CLARKE from the great State of New York.

Ms. CLARKE. To my colleague and very good friend, KENDRICK MEEK, I want to thank you for picking up the mantle. I know that STEPHANIE is watching us and is a part of all that is taking place.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the distinguished woman from Ohio, and I still can't believe that she has transitioned. I have taken the Congresswoman's passing somewhat personally. You have heard many of the Members speak about their relationship with her and the pet names or nicknames that she had for them. Well, mine was Baby Girl.

My sister, friend, mentor, Representative STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, to the Representative of the 11th Congressional District of Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, from the 11th Congressional District of New York, Brooklyn, New York, I love you.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was the consummate public servant. As a new Member-elect to the 110th session of Congress, one of the very first persons to embrace me on the Hill was STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. She opened her office, her office staff to helping me to adjust to Washington, to select my staff, and to share with me what her transition had been as she reflected back on becoming a member here in Congress 10 years previously.

I had the privilege to have been mentored by her, and the one thing I can say is that she was one determined diva. We danced together, we shopped together, we drove together. Three things that I know that she loved to do, dance, shop, and drive. As a matter of fact, she shared with me the fact that if I loved to drive, then I have got to put my staff under reins and get me a car and do my thing, because that is what she had to do.

She worked hard, she played hard, she loved hard. She was proud to represent the people of Cleveland, and she loved her family. She simply adored her son and wanted the very best for him in this life, Mervyn, Jr. She was an inspiration in my life. She loved her country, and she fought for our people every day with an abiding commitment to their struggles.

When STEPHANIE entered any venue, the chemistry changed, and the atmosphere immediately acknowledged her presence. Her history, a trailblazer, a fighter for women's rights, women's health, civil rights, civil liberties, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was always on the move for justice and equality. And I learned so much from this woman, and I just feel privileged to have had her as my mentor.

She dedicated much of her life in service to others. She has bequeathed to us a legacy and an imperative for me to do the same. To Mervyn, Jr., to Barbara, to the Tubbs Jones family, to her constituents in Ohio, to her staff in Ohio, to her staff here in Washington, may the love of God be a comfort to you in this time of our bereavement.

Bon voyage, my sweet sister. See you in that great getting-up morning. Fare thee well.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Thank you so very much, Congresswoman. And I know that Ms. TUBBS JONES meant so much to you.

I would like to call on another good friend and new friend, but a colleague of Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, Ms. DONNA EDWARDS from the Fourth District of Maryland, who posted her condolences statement on the 21st of this month, Mr. Speaker, the passing of Ms. TUBBS JONES.

Ms. EDWARDS of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, and Mr. Chairman, I am really grateful to be here this evening to speak of my new colleague, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

When I was first elected to Congress just a few weeks ago, one of the first calls that I received was from STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. And when I came here to this floor to be sworn in to the United States Congress as the first African-American woman to represent our great State of Maryland, it was STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES who greeted me and said, "Hello, girlfriend. I am a first, too." And I won't forget that. And she knew, not asking me about my office or how I was planning to settle in, but she said to me, "You have a man-child." And I have said, "Yes, I do." And to me, that was a mark not just of a colleague and of a politician, but it was a mark of a woman. And I understood from her as a mother what it meant to be a mother to a man-child.

The next question she asked me was whether I planned to play basketball, because she knew that I had coached my son in basketball. I am not really quite sure how she knew that, but she did. And so she immediately said to me that not only did I have to play basketball, but I also had to learn how to golf. And so I am going to take that as her marching orders as I serve in the United States Congress, and try to serve in her memory, not just as a great woman, as a great politician, and as a great sportswoman.

And I had the privilege of admiring STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES not in the United States Congress but outside and from afar, and the great privilege just prior to coming to serve in this body of speaking at an event with her in the spring. And she lit up the room. And very recently someone in my congressional district asked me, "Did you know Stephanie Tubbs Jones?" And however one knows a person, what I could say is one of my favorite words in the English language is ebullient. And STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was ebullient.

Thank you.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Thank you so very much for that very kind and moving dedication to Congresswoman TUBBS JONES.

One of my good friends from California, LAURA RICHARDSON, who has taken this Congress by storm and has

worked very well in the 37th Congressional District of California, Mr. Speaker, it is very unique having women that have come to Congress because, as you know, the Congressional Black Caucus has been hit hard this particular Congress with losing three women of our caucus in this 110th Congress alone. And all of them played a very substantial role.

This next speaker is, I wouldn't call a replacement, but an addition to that greatness as we continue to march on to allow good representation from all over the country here, Congresswoman LAURA RICHARDSON.

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, Mr. MEEK, thank you for yielding at this time.

It is interesting, from Florida, you brought up that we as members of the Congressional Black Caucus have lost three great women in this session. And as I came in as a new Member really learning from Congresswoman Juanita Millender-McDonald who I had worked for, when I came into this body, I came into a family. And that was something that Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES taught us; that coming to Congress wasn't about a group, it wasn't just about legislation, it was about people who were committed to working together to make our communities better. That is why we came here.

And I'll never forget when I stood in this very spot to share my comments of what it was that I hoped to do on behalf of my community, and I knew that Ms. TUBBS JONES was really hurting because she missed her colleague, Ms. Juanita Millender-McDonald. But in that same hand, she knew enough to know that, as I stood there, she was willing to embrace me. She was willing to help me. And she wanted to make sure that I had everything that Ms. McDonald had and then some. So I will never forget as I spoke and I turned, and, yes, she was one of those first big smiles that I saw, and she said, "Hey, girl. How are you?" As she would always tell us.

And Ms. TUBBS JONES, what I wanted to share with her family and with all of us today is just a couple things. One, what I know of Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES is that she was always ready. And I think that is a good lesson, not only for us as colleagues, but as young people coming forward, being ready to seize the opportunity, being ready to speak up and to stand up, and not to hesitate at all.

Another thing that always stood out for me with her was just her knowledge. You heard a lot of people tonight talk about the fact of her law background and all of that. But it was so much that was in her head, so much of what she wanted to take of what she had learned to really change America as we see it today.

And that brings me to my third point about sports, and people have talked about that. Yes, I think we are going to have a big basketball team next year, and I am sure we will work hard to win

in her honor. But I want to talk about two other sports that were so special to her.

One, taking her son to the Super Bowl. That was something that she valued and she treasured. And I would challenge all of us CBC members that we need to make sure that he goes next year and the years forward with us and our families.

Number two, her love for golf. We had in honor of her husband, who had also served our caucus so well, we had named the spouse's program after him, and I am sure next year we are going to have to add her name to it.

But also, I want to talk about another sport, and that is just being in the gym. You know, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE, they were gym partners, and I just happened to be the beneficiary of being the third person there. And when you hear people talk about the fervor and how vigorously she approached everything, it wasn't just here at work. It was her on the treadmill, it was her on the Stepmaster. It was her getting ready to come in here and do work. She was always about working hard and really benefiting in any way that she could to help somebody else.

And the last two things I want to talk about is, one, her commitment to youth. If you would come on this floor, it was not uncommon that Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES would pull you aside and say, "Girl, I've got somebody I want to you to meet." And if it wasn't a page from her local area, if it wasn't a young intern who she was in the process of hiring, her commitment to young people was second to none. And I have got to tell you, as being a relatively young Member of Congress, it is critical that we take on that mantle. It was something that she knew and she understood more than most, and that was, the development that we do for our future young people is really showing wisdom for the future.

And, lastly, I want to say our travels that we had on behalf of Senator CLINTON. I had an opportunity to go; Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was her cochair for her national campaign, and we had an opportunity to travel to South Carolina, to Ohio, to Nevada. I didn't go to Puerto Rico as some did, but she went all over the place. But in honor of the sisterhood of the traveling pantsuits, I want to say that Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, when I had an opportunity to go to Ohio, because she was also working in so many other States, her folks loved her.

□ 2115

Her folks still love her. And it was out of that respect that they had for her that anyone who came as her guest, they were so well-treated. And my time that I had a chance to spend in Ohio, and to all the young elected officials that she mentored and she helped, being a part of those 8-12 months that

we had an opportunity to work, there was no one who ever wearied in her drive. There was no one who ever hesitated. There was no one who worked harder to make sure that Americans really understood the value of what we have in our elected officials.

And so, as I close, I just want to say, my time that I had with Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was to know her love, was to know how sincere she was, and lastly, she was unwavering when she committed herself to you.

We love you and we love the family. Thank you very much.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Thank you so very much, Congresswoman.

Mr. Speaker, I am just going to yield time for my good friend and a good friend of my mother's, Congresswoman Carrie Meek, MARCY KAPTUR, who is the Dean of women here in the House, longest serving woman on the Appropriations Committee, and also Dean of the Ohio delegation that held an hour prior to this one as we dedicated a resolution and condolences of the House to STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

And as she sat here listening to the stories and testimonials of members of the Congressional Black Caucus of how we remember STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, I turned around and I said, MARCY, do you have anything else that you would like to share with the House? And she said, I want to talk about the red dress. So I want to hear this too. I yield to Ms. KAPTUR.

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MEEK). And your mother certainly had a man child too. And we love Carrie Meek, Congresswoman Meek. I miss her very much, and she must be very, very proud of you. I am certain of that.

We have shared so many memories this evening, and there are very serious ones that I will end with. But I have to say that I can still see STEPHANIE sitting in the Speaker's chair in the reddest of red suits, and she just beamed. And she loved that chair, and she loved that gavel, and she used it. You could hear it ring against the walls when she would hit that gavel down.

And I did not know that she was not the only member of a sisterhood that wore those red dresses. It wasn't until her service in Cleveland that I saw an entire street from side to side covered with women in red dresses. STEPHANIE had many acquaintances and many friends. And I know that those red outfits gave her strength, and it certainly brightened this Chamber.

I remember her scarves with the fringes. I don't know where STEPHANIE got all those, but they certainly added a flourish here, and they helped to cheer us up and to add to the full smile, ear to ear, that greeted every person that she ever met.

Now, some of us knew about her cheers. There were many cheers, sports cheers, political cheers, Democratic cheers. She had a chant and a rhyme and a rhythm about her, and she had a

presence, and she took those cheers forward. I know one of those cheers, one of the more recent ones with a rhyme was H-I-L-L-A-R-Y. I know that that was one of the latest cheers.

She had a great devotion to youth, to the younger women who are serving in this Chamber, three of whom we just heard from, Congresswoman RICHARDSON, Congresswoman EDWARDS, and Congresswoman CLARKE. And it almost seems somewhat providential that as we lost three women from the Congressional Black Caucus, we have three younger women on the floor tonight. That says something right there. And I have no doubt STEPHANIE is watching over making sure that the numbers even get better.

I think that her path breaking efforts in so many ways put her in the footsteps of Sojourner Truth; particularly, I am woman, I can do anything. I am woman, I can do anything. I know STEPHANIE believed that to her very core. Her zest for life and her indomitable spirit surround us, surround her son, surround her sister, surround all of her friends, her church friends in Ohio, all of those who came to know her, appreciate her.

And I know that Congressman Louis Stokes, her predecessor, feels this loss particularly deeply. And I recall with great affection his service here. And as the years go on, it is amazing the events that we witness and that we endure.

And in STEPHANIE's memory, I want to thank Congressman MEEK for holding this special hour on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus and allowing me to add a few words to the eloquence that has been spoken this evening in memory of our beloved friend. And I yield back the time you have kindly given me.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Thank you so very much. And MARCY, I just want to thank you for being a good friend of STEPHANIE's, and continuing to carry the flag here in the House.

I would like to bring on another Member, a great Member of Congress, and she is a good, good sister of STEPHANIE's, was a good friend and traveled to Cleveland in between STEPHANIE's departure and her homegoing service to be with STEPHANIE's family. And we know her as Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE. And she was another fighter here in Congress that sleeps with her fists balled up. And STEPHANIE and her were sisters as it relates to that. So my good friend from the great State of Texas, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I feel like family has gathered here on the floor, and I thank my good and distinguished friend. We are like family. And his mother, and as he has come here, and the extended family relationship.

And so, even as I spoke on the bereavement resolution, I wanted to come and be part of the Congressional Black Caucus special order because I could feel the warmth and spirit just continue to flow through. And I hope

the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD doesn't mind us talking about spirit flowing through.

I want to acknowledge her staff that is staying here till the end that are in the gallery there, and they are like family as well. And we know that STEPHANIE would say she loved her staff, both in Washington and in Cleveland.

Certainly, I think the most poignant moment of the going home service was my friend and brother, the Honorable KENDRICK MEEK, and Congressman RYAN, having stood together, stoically, strongly, and specially to talk about Congresswoman STEPHANIE Tubbs Jones and, as well, as they did so, you could feel in that huge, huge Cleveland Convention Center, everyone just pouring love toward them. And I think it drew Mervyn, her son, out of his seat to go up on the stage and to see the most powerful embrace that one could ever see. It will be lasting. I think it will go down in the annals of her record, when you pull her up and you look at this celebration, this homegoing service, you will note that there was this kind of experience, this moving experience. And I want to thank my distinguished Member of Congress from Florida, Congressman MEEK, for just pouring his heart out during that service. I think all of us just paused for a moment to see the largeness and the bigness of our relationship with STEPHANIE.

So I wanted to come because I didn't get a chance to just mention more extensively, someone who allowed you to know most of her family members during her time here in Congress. And the goodness is, I think we should celebrate that her family members lived, her mom and dad lived to see her become a Member of Congress. Her husband, of which, someone mentioned they had celebrated 25 years together or more, lived to see her in the United States Congress and enjoyed being part of her commitment to the Congressional Black Caucus, with the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. They were a couple. They were a pair.

In fact, I am envious and dream of the fact that I used to hear the stories about the yachting that they did together as a couple, and always said one day I would have the time to go. But just to think about how she used her life experiences of joy and large living to touch everyone's life.

When we talked about airlines, when we talked about the troubles airlines were having, I remember her talking after 9/11. She would always get in there that her dad was a skycap. When they were talking about salaries or talking about working conditions at the airlines, she had an affinity because she would get in there that her dad was a skycap, and she was proud of that.

And I want everybody to know, since we live in this kind of multi-cultural society, that being a skycap was a big, big deal for an African American and an African American man. It was a

middle class, it was a working job that had benefits, but it was an important responsibility. I know that because my uncle was a skycap. So that was an important, if you will, connection for her dad who supported this family.

And of course, her mom and her sisters, and the sister who I had a chance, as Congressman MEEK mentioned, I had a chance to visit Barbara and Mervyn when I went to visit them at home.

There were friends, and I know that I will get in trouble, but I know that the Mayor of Warrensville I believe is the name, Mayor Fudge, a dear friend and a part of the Delta family. But I know the guy that she calls Joe Hewitt; never a single name, just calling him Joe Hewitt, larger than life, someone that she cared about; he cared about her. We had a chance to fellowship with their family.

So I wanted to just come and say that, as we talk about sisterhood, it is really real. And as we talk about traveling with her, it is really real. As we talk about being larger than life, it is really real as well.

And I want to close simply by just adding to what my good friend, MARCY KAPTUR from Cleveland said, as I looked at the three Congresspersons, one from Maryland, California and New York, three beautiful young women. And we lost Congresswoman Julia Carson, Juanita Millender-McDonald, and now STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, all mentors. And look at the legacy that they have left.

Look at the legacy of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, who I call a great patriot, a great American, because she could fight you for her love for America. She would not take a back seat. Whether or not she was talking about predatory lending or whether she was talking about health care that did not occur in her community around the Nation, or those incarcerated persons who were treated unfairly and didn't get a second chance, she still loved America.

So I want to leave us with the words of Sojourner Truth. And it was when she was sitting in the back of the room, and it was during the abolitionist movement, suffragette movement. And it was crowded, and she saw they saw her hand raise up, and the person called on sir, or indicated that she was a man. And Sojourner Truth stood up and said, ain't I a woman? I born 13 children into slavery. Ain't I a woman?

To STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, there will be no doubt that she was a woman's woman and a leader's leader.

And finally, in closing, if I can read from Philippians Chapter 4, verse 8: Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things."

Let us think on the life of STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, and let us, in all of our

imperfections, and we have them, embellish those things in ourselves. And as the Congressional Black Caucus, let us live on, and the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, of which my distinguished colleague is the Chair, let her spirit live on as we do her work and do the work of the Lord.

I rise today with a conflict of emotions to recognize Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. I stand with a heavy heart enriched and gladdened that I had the opportunity of knowing and working with such a beacon of light here in Congress.

Before heading to the funeral I was reminded of the words of, Mother Teresa, "There is a light in this world, a healing spirit—more powerful than any darkness we may encounter. We sometimes lose sight of this force, when there is suffering, and too much pain. Then suddenly, the spirit will emerge through the lives of ordinary people who hear a call and answer in extraordinary ways."

That is why although I rise with a heavy heart at the loss of a colleague and friend, I stand with a realization and gratefulness for all that Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was able to do for her family, for her constituents, and for her country in her brief time here on this earth. I also believe that Congresswoman TUBBS JONES is in a better place and is looking down on us with that contagious smile and generous nature that made us all love working with her.

As Women's Caucus and Congressional Black Caucus members, the Congresswoman and I spent a lot of time working together and talking about our lives, our unique work, and the issues facing our nation.

HISTORY

I had the opportunity to get to know this great woman and learn that she was born in Cleveland, Ohio, where she graduated from the city's public schools, later earning degrees from Case Western Reserve University, the Flora Stone Mather College, and Case Western Reserve University School of Law.

I knew that she was a proud member of Delta Sigma Theta; and even more proud to have been married to the love of her life, Mervyn L. Jones, Sr., for over 27 years until his passing in 2003. Together she and Mervyn had one son; Mervyn Leroy Jones, Jr., who was the light of her life.

Like me, STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES was a lawyer who had been a local judge. She served on the Cleveland Municipal Court in 1981, and later on the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County before becoming the Representative for the 11th District of Ohio.

She was selected to be the Chairwoman of the House Ethics Committee to watch over the standards of ethical conduct for members of the House. She also served on the powerful House Ways and Means Committee where she fought for economic development and financial opportunities for all. She was loved by her district, and was routinely reelected against nominal opposition.

STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES spent 58 years on this earth and she was a blessing and her memory will always be a treasure. She was loved beyond words, and will be missed beyond measure by all that knew her.

Over the last few months, Congresswoman TUBBS JONES and I travelled across the country together. She was always focused on

doing the "right thing". She understood that in this unique work of ours we serve the people, but we must also answer to our conscience. Doing the "right thing" in this job is not always an easy task—but she did it day in and day out as she worked to help the people of Ohio, Americans across this great Nation, and our men and women overseas.

She was an outstanding example of what it means to be leader. She epitomized service before self. Indeed, as a society, we must do all we can do to build upon the strength of service to help strengthen the fabric of the Nation. I offer the TUBBS-JONES family encouragement in their time of bereavement by saying, "Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted." Her work on Earth is complete. We join the Lord in saying, well done, thou good and faithful servant. She was a fighter for issues that affect the least among us and in all the years she was in Congress—she never forgot that. Now let us not forget her.

CONCLUSION

The Bible states in Philippians chapter 4 verse 8: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Let us remember Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, a public servant, a colleague—a friend.

[From the New York Times, Aug. 21, 2008]
STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, LAWMAKER, DIES AT 58

(By Dennis Hevesi)

Stephanie Tubbs Jones, the first African-American woman elected to the House of Representatives from Ohio and a leader in the fight against predatory lending practices, died Wednesday. She was 58.

The cause was a ruptured brain aneurysm that Ms. Tubbs Jones suffered Tuesday, Eileen Sheil, a spokeswoman for the Cleveland Clinic, which owns the Huron Hospital in East Cleveland where the congresswoman died, told The Associated Press.

Ms. Tubbs Jones, a Democrat, was in her fifth term as representative of the 11th Congressional District, which includes most of the east side of Cleveland. Two years ago, she was re-elected with 83 percent of the vote. Before her first election to Congress, in 1998, she had been the chief prosecutor for Cuyahoga County in Ohio.

Considered a liberal, Ms. Tubbs Jones was a co-sponsor of legislative efforts to broaden health care coverage for low- and middle-income people and of programs supporting the re-entry of convicts into their communities. She was also the author of legislation requiring certification for mortgage brokers and stiffer penalties for predatory loans.

In June, Ms. Tubbs Jones voted against emergency supplemental financing for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

"I feel it important that we have a plan for a timely redeployment of our troops from Iraq and Afghanistan before we continue funding what has become a seemingly endless war," she said at the time.

When Congress officially ratified President Bush's re-election in January 2005, Ms. Tubbs Jones joined Senator Barbara Boxer, Democrat of California, in initiating a rare challenge to what has historically been a polite formal ceremony. They were objecting to accepting Ohio's 20 electoral votes for Mr. Bush, citing voting irregularities in the state.

Instead of holding a courteous joint session to certify the election, lawmakers were forced to retreat to their separate chambers for two hours of debate. In the end, the House voted 267 to 31 against the challenge; in the Senate, the vote was 74 to 1.

Stephanie Tubbs was born in Cleveland on Sept. 10, 1949. She graduated from Case Western Reserve University in 1971 and received her law degree there three years later.

From 1976 to 1979, she was an assistant Cuyahoga County prosecutor. In 1981, she won election as a Cleveland Municipal Court judge, and 10 years later she was appointed chief prosecutor.

As chief prosecutor, Ms. Tubbs Jones was at the center of a controversy in 1998 when she refused to reopen an investigation into the 1954 murder of the wife of Dr. Sam Sheppard, dismissing new DNA evidence that Dr. Sheppard's supporters said would have exonerated him.

The case had received nationwide coverage in the 1950s. Dr. Sheppard spent 10 years in prison before the Supreme Court ruled that his trial had been prejudiced by publicity. He was acquitted at a second trial, in 1966, and died in 1970. With the new evidence, Dr. Sheppard's son was seeking to collect damages on behalf of his father. Ms. Tubbs Jones argued that the new DNA results would be inadmissible because the samples were too old.

Ms. Tubbs Jones's husband of 27 years, Mervyn L. Jones Sr., died in 2003. She is survived by her son, Mervyn II.

Mr. MEEK of Florida. Thank you so very much, Congresswoman. And it is a very kind tribute and kind words given to our colleague.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to take the remainder of our time just to speak a few minutes on reflection of my friend and colleague, Congresswoman STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. I can say that there has been several days of reflection and testimony to her life and her presence here in this Chamber.

I can also share with the House, Mr. Speaker, that this tribute will continue on Wednesday. The Speaker has called a memorial service of the House and of the Congress in Statuary Hall at 11 a.m., so those Members of the House or staff and friends can come and reflect and hear further stories of STEPHANIE and her contributions to this great country.

□ 2130

The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation will host a reception for all in the Rayburn room afterwards, which we will post pictures of STEPHANIE and the contributions that she's not only made to this country but also to young people who are walking the Halls of Congress. She spearheaded efforts within the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation to provide internships and fellowships for so many students who ordinarily wouldn't have the opportunity to do it working along with our Congressional Black Caucus spouses.

I came to the Chamber today with mixed feelings. It was a special kind of warmth that hit me when I walked into the Chamber because so many times we would have the chance to talk and laugh and talk about things that took place either over the weekend or over the break. And "Stephanie Hall,"

like leader Boehner talked about a little earlier today, her office is right down the hall from my office, and we served on the Ways and Means Committee together. So it's almost like not only Congresswoman TUBBS JONES, but her staff and my staff, it was almost like having a good neighbor, someone you can go get a cup of sugar from. Someone you can go sit down and hold common goals with.

And we all know—and you heard a lot of folks saying you're going to miss her because she was one of those individuals that you assumed was just going to pop up at any moment. I was talking with my wife when we attended her home-going service in Ohio, and she said, "It just seems like STEPHANIE's going to walk up behind us and say, 'Hey, what's going on,'" because that was the kind of unique person that she was.

I think during this whole time as I continue to reflect and really live deep in the spirit of how good God is, here in the present to have served with someone like STEPHANIE, to have folks on both sides of the aisle, to have people who know what it means to punch in and punch out every day when they go to work, those that wake up early to catch the bus to go to work, those that are cleaning hotel rooms, those that are driving the carts at Cleveland Airport. There are so many times that STEPHANIE would talk to them and make them feel like real people. All of them, including what we may call the "blue shirts" here in the Capitol building, those that work here, those that clean, those uniforms, the police officers, everyone knew STEPHANIE for being the person that will treat them the same way they would treat a Member of Congress or a President or a leader of a country or what have you.

I say all of that to say that the best conversation that I keep going back to, and I spoke of this at her memorial service, was a conversation that I had with my mother about STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

STEPHANIE was a member of our family. Period. Dot. And she would travel to south Florida and would do things together with my mother, and they had a relationship prior to my arrival because they were both Delta sisters. And it took me, Mr. Speaker, a while, because my mother and I really work hard to talk every day. And I was holding off from calling her because I said I know if I call her, we're going to get in the middle of this conversation about STEPHANIE. And sure enough, we did.

And my mother, who I consider the person in my family that's closest to the cross—that's not in the way of saying that she's about to pass on, but she's very spiritual—and a woman who has traveled a similar route as STEPHANIE has traveled in her time. We were talking, and all of a sudden she just rained down on the phone and said, "Kendrick, she had an appointment with the Maker." And that has pro-

vided more comfort to me, and I believe to others, of saying that why would she have to have such an untimely death. Well, it's not up to us to say what is timely and what is untimely. That's something that's already planned from birth.

And just looking at her trail and her track as we continue to reflect on her light, that God would allow her to play a national role in the primary election and to be judged by others and cherished by certain individuals and to be known nationally and internationally for her presence in the primary election, this Presidential election. And then after the primary is over, be the person, serve as the instrument to bring those that were the two that were running for office against one another together in a special way. And to be able to work on behalf of Senator OBAMA, to have that opportunity before her death to be able to bring them together at her homegoing service is beyond coincidental.

So we have to really look at every day, cherish every day as though it's our last day to serve.

STEPHANIE spent a number of days, a number of hours hugging those that may have had some doubt about her judgment and her actions, but that's the kind of person because she had this uniqueness that very few may have.

So I close with this, Mr. Speaker, because I almost feel like a visiting Baptist preacher. If I had time, I would really be able to get into the deepness of STEPHANIE's presence, and it will always be here in this Chamber. I'm glad she lived life in the way she lived it because so many times those that pass and they move on, they say, "Goodness. I wish they would have had the opportunity to do this, this, and this," and I can't say that about STEPHANIE because she did it all.

She held all of us up. She will continue to hold all of us up, and as long as I'm a Member in this Congress and a Member of the Ways and Means Committee and serving in the leadership position, she will be someone I will never ever forget because she called TIM RYAN and I—you know, we know about Mervyn—but we were her congressional sons. She would put it this way, "TIM is my white son and KENDRICK is my black congressional son." And TIM could not be here tonight, but I know he will be here in the future.

And I want the Members to know that she loved this body. And we will forever, ever remember her, and we will continue to have this great celebration of life for the next coming days.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I want to not only thank our chair, Congresswoman KILPATRICK, who serves as the Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, but all Members of Congress that have come forth this evening to share words of comfort with the family and the country for such a loss of a great leader, a great hero, and someone that has been an icebreaker for so many people.

My love and all of our love and our condolences go out to the family and her staff, which was her extended family, here in Congress and back in Cleveland, and to the hundreds of constituents that wrapped the streets to pay their appreciation to STEPHANIE.

And may her spirit live long in the Halls of Congress.

I yield back the balance of my time.

ENERGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I thank you.

We're going to spend our hour tonight on behalf of the minority party talking about energy, once again. This is the most pressing concern, I think, of our Nation right now in these tough economic times.

But before I get started, I want to join with my colleagues, my Democratic colleagues, and pay tribute, Mr. Speaker, to STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES, the gentlewoman from Ohio. I guess you can say that everything's been said that needs to be said, but not everybody has had an opportunity to say it. I can't improve upon the kind words that we've heard here over the last hour in regard to her life and what a great person she was.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to mention one thing that I thought about a lot after hearing of her untimely and sad passing. She is the second member, Mr. Speaker, of the Ohio delegation to die in office during this 110th Congress. The first was a member on our side of the aisle—again, very loved and respected—Paul Gillmor. Just like Ms. JONES, like Representative JONES, as bipartisan whenever he could be, as she was.

And I went to his funeral in Columbus, Ohio, the great capital of Ohio. And the eulogies that were offered on behalf of Representative Gillmor, the very first one, Mr. Speaker, was offered by Representative STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES. And it was very touching, very loving. You know, it's a sad thing, of course, her passing. But God has His plan, and we have our plans, but His plan takes precedent over everything we do.

But she was a great Member of this body, and I join my colleagues in expressing my sincere sympathy to the family.

Mr. Speaker, we are here finally back in session after a long 5-week absence, the so-called August recess. And, Mr. Speaker, I think you and all of my colleagues know that many Republican Members—we asked our Democratic colleagues to join us on this floor during the recess—in fact I think some 134 Republican Members—that's not 100 percent on our side, but it's getting darn close to 80, 85 percent—Members

came back, some several days, took a break away from their families, from their constituents in this traditional August recess to come back here and say, you know, we really should not be at home. We should not be in our districts no matter how important the work there is. It's very important. Certainly, there is some politicking going on during election season.

But I think, Mr. Speaker, most of my constituents told me, and I'm sure every Member of this body, that you need to get back up there and do the people's work. We're suffering, we're struggling with these high gas prices; our kids are going to be going back to school in a couple of weeks and the school bus is probably not going to be running, and it's a safety issue. And some school districts across the country are talking about cutting back to a 4-day school week. It's one thing for a 4-day work week, but a 4-day school week for our youngsters . . .

So we were talking about that every day. Every day we had anywhere from 5 to 15 Republican Members in this Chamber.

Now, the lights were dim, the air-conditioning was either too cold or it was too hot, the C-SPAN cameras were not running. These microphones—I'm hoarse today Mr. Speaker, because of straining my voice during that time. But it was an absolute wonderful experience.

All of the people that were visiting the Nation's Capitol, their Capitol, the people's House, during that time, during those 5 weeks, we asked them if they wanted to come and have a unique opportunity to sit in our seats right here in this Chamber. Rarely do they get the chance to do that. It's not like sitting in the gallery. To actually come down and sit in the seats where the Members sit and debate and vote.

And this Chamber was virtually full many of those days, a lot of times three-fourths full, half full. But untold numbers of American citizens had an opportunity. And they were not just Republicans, Mr. Speaker. They were Democrats, they were independents, they were voters. They were people that enjoyed listening to this discussion about the crisis that we're in and what, at least on our side of the aisle, we felt need to be done.

We talked at length about the American Energy Act, the bill that was introduced by minority leader JOHN BOEHNER of the great State of Ohio. Leader BOEHNER introduced the American Energy Act probably 2½ months ago, in fact. And it languished wherever it went to, probably the Energy and Commerce Committee, and never saw the light of day. And that bill, Mr. Speaker, is the all-of-the-above Energy Act. Yes, the cornerstone of the bill is to drill, to drill here in the United States or off of its Outer Continental Shelf, to drill now so that we lower these gas prices and get some relief to the great people of this country who are struggling so much right now eco-

nomically. And yet the bill never had an opportunity to see the light of day.

I have got a number of posters, Mr. Speaker, that I want to refer to, and I'm going to put that on the easel here for a minute so my colleagues can join with me in understanding some of the issues.

□ 2145

Well, the first poster says, "Nancy Pelosi, we're here and where are you?" Well guess what, my colleagues. She's back. She's back. But it took 5 weeks to get her back, and during the time that we were begging her to come back and call this Congress into a special session, she had the power to do that.

Madam Speaker was out, among other things, promoting her new book, "Know Your Power." I'm sure Madam Speaker was referring to the power of a woman, and I think that's a good thing. I have three daughters and four grand-daughters, and I hope one day that they will have an opportunity to achieve what Madam Speaker's achieved. They obviously won't be the first female Speaker in the history of this country because she has that title now, but know her power, the power to convene the Congress and pass legislation. She, and only she, could do that, and yet she refused to come back even for a few days, even maybe for a week. She would still, as would the rest of us, have 4 weeks to work in our districts or go on vacation or whatever during that August recess.

The ironic thing, Mr. Speaker, about this is Ms. PELOSI said in the elections of 2006—gee, it's been almost 2 years ago when the Democratic Party was the minority party. She said that, you know, this do-nothing Congress, these do-nothing Republicans, we need to replace them, and among other things, of course, she said that bills should generally come to the floor under a procedure that allows open, full and fair debate, consisting of a full amendment process that grants the minority the right to offer its alternatives, including a substitute. Now, that is a direct quote by Speaker PELOSI back in 2006.

Well, she has already pretty much said that any energy bill, Mr. Speaker, that comes to the floor is going to be basically with a closed rule. We, in the minority, are not going to have an opportunity to amend, and it's not going to look anything like the American Energy Act, the All-of-the-Above Act, which allows not just drilling here, drilling now, but it includes so many other things that we'll speak about during this hour.

But before I go on, I wanted to take the opportunity—two of my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, and I hope maybe some others will join us later in the hour, but the first colleague is the gentleman from Florida, and he should know a lot, a lot indeed, about the Outer Continental Shelf and what is being done and what's not being done. I yield at this time to my colleague from Florida, the honorable RIC KELLER.

Mr. KELLER of Florida. I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from a 4-day trip to Alaska. I went there on a fact-finding trip to learn more about what is becoming one of the central issues of our time, and that is, whether or not we should drill in the portion of Alaska known as ANWR, particularly the section called 10-02.

Before venturing off on this trip, I listened to folks on both sides. Those who were for the drilling said that there's a large amount of oil there, that exploration can take place in an environmentally friendly way, and that the Alaskan people themselves want it.

Those who were against drilling there said there's only a trivial amount of oil there, this will hurt the pristine wilderness, and it will endanger wildlife, particularly caribou and polar bears.

Well, after spending 4 days on a fact-finding mission, I'm prepared to relay to you what I saw in response to these three key issues. First, what is the amount of oil there? Second, will it hurt the pristine wilderness? And third, will it hurt the wildlife?

I can tell you from my trip to ANWR and the Northern Slope and talking with experts in and out of the government that there is approximately 10.4 billion barrels of oil in ANWR, according to the U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Geological Survey. How much is 10.4 billion barrels of oil? It is enough oil to provide all of my home State of Florida's needs for 29 years. 10.4 billion barrels of oil is enough to provide 1 million barrels a day every day for the next 30 years. It is the single largest source of untapped oil of any location in the entire United States.

If I can show you a chart, Mr. Speaker, to give you an analogy of why we have some comfort that that's true, you see this is the State of Alaska, ANWR in the upper left. It's about the size of South Carolina, about 19 million acres. Drilling would be limited to a real tiny area up here—this is called the 10-02 ANWR coastal plain area—to a section of only 2,000 acres, just about the size of the red dot here. So literally 99.99 percent of ANWR would not have drilling, and I told you there's roughly 10.4 billion barrels in this 2,000-acre area.

Next door to it you will see a sign says Prudhoe Bay Oil Field. This is the single largest oil field in the United States. It has 15 billion barrels of oil. They have already extracted 12 billion, and there are 3 billion remaining. Now, when you go up there like I did and you compare the two areas, they look roughly the same.

Why is there drilling at Prudhoe Bay and not in ANWR? It's simple. This area is owned by the State of Alaska. They want the drilling and they allow it. This area is owned by the Federal Government. It has not yet been allowed.

What's significant also is you see a line here, it says TAPS. That's the

Trans-Alaska Pipeline. What's so key about extracting this large quantity of oil is you have an 800-mile pipeline that takes the oil all the way down to the southern tip of Alaska to a city called Valdez. There it is picked up by tankers and taken to refineries in the lower 48 States and from the refineries turned into gasoline and shipped to your local retail gasoline dealer where you purchase the gasoline.

So we have a huge amount of oil. We have a pipeline infrastructure ready to move it. The only question is whether we will.

That brings us to the next issue. Will it hurt the wilderness? As I already said, 99.99 percent of the wilderness will be off limits, if you call it wilderness. But I happened to go to all of these areas, but this little town right here, Kaktovik, is the only village in ANWR, and I stood there at the edge of Kaktovik looking through this 10-02 coastal plain area with the leader from that small Eskimo tribe, a man named Felton Rexford.

I looked out and I'll show you what I saw. I saw a flat, frozen, barren tundra. As the camera looks at that picture, folks may look at it and say, well, what am I looking at? I don't see any trees. I can't see any wilderness. That's exactly what I saw as I stood there, and I said to the elected leader from the Eskimo tribe: Where are the trees in the area that we're talking about drilling? And he said, Congressman, there's not a tree within 100 miles. Not a tree within 100 miles.

So much for the beautiful wilderness that we hear about in so many of the photos that are seen. I can tell you those photos aren't the area that we're talking about drilling.

Well, the next issue becomes: What about the wildlife? We don't want to hurt the caribou and the polar bears that live in Alaska. I saw both on my trip to Alaska. Alaska has 800,000 caribou, the most numerous large animals anywhere in Alaska, and 5,000 polar bears. I can tell you, in the last three decades, every single year the population of polar bears has increased. Every single year the population of caribou has increased.

In fact, I mentioned to you that the biggest oil field is called Prudhoe Bay next to the ANWR area, and I toured Prudhoe Bay. And as I toured there—here we are—I saw some caribou right there among the oil fields. And I talked to the wildlife experts who were with us. I said, Is that unusual? They said, Not at all. Back in the 1970s when oil was discovered here in Prudhoe Bay and they started drilling, there were 3,000 caribou in that area. Today, there are over 30,000. The caribou population has increased tenfold.

And so to wrap up, Mr. Speaker, what I learned in summary is that there is a significant amount of oil there, 10.4 billion barrels. I learned that the Alaskans want it: 70 percent of the Alaskans statewide, 90 percent of those who live in the ANWR area. I learned that

we can do this without having any harm to the wilderness or to the wildlife and that we can have it all done with responsible, environmentally friendly drilling that reduces our dependence on foreign oil.

I have great respect for all four of the individuals running for President on the national tickets, Republicans and Democrats, but having been to Alaska and spent 4 days with the world leading experts on this issue, I can tell you that in my humble opinion Governor Sarah Palin knows more about this issue than all three men combined. I'm excited with the energy she brings to this debate and the knowledge she has about drilling because she knows these issues cold. And I hope in this Presidential election, whether you're a Republican or Democrat, listen to what this lady says because she's been saying what I learned over the past 4 days. There's very few of us that get to see it in person.

So, with that, let me thank the gentleman from Georgia so much for yielding his time to me.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I really appreciate the gentleman from Florida being with us tonight, and I thank him for that very intelligent discussion of ANWR and some of the statistics that he presented to us.

Mr. Speaker, the 1.5 million barrels a day that Representative KELLER was talking about is not an insignificant amount of oil, and if you add that to 2.5 million barrels a day that we could be getting from the Outer Continental Shelf and another 2.5 million barrels a day that we could be extracting from the shale out in the Midwest, those five Rocky Mountain States, you would have a doubling of the amount of domestic production of oil. We would go from 7 million barrels a day to about 14 million barrels a day, and of course, you know, right now we're importing 60 percent of what we use. So his discussion is very pertinent and very timely.

Mr. Speaker, at the outset, I was talking about what our current Speaker, Ms. PELOSI, some of the quotes that she made back in 2006, and I want to share in this poster a few more with you. She said then, This leadership team will create the most honest, most open and most ethical Congress in history. Now, Speaker NANCY PELOSI said that November 16, 2006.

This is now, a recent quote. When we asked for an opportunity to have regular order on an energy bill coming through the Energy and Commerce Committee, a bill that was marked up by both Democrats and Republicans, majority and minority, and that would go through the amendment process and that maybe even some amendments submitted to the Rules Committee would be made in order so that we could have a fair and open discussion, when she was questioned about that, when reference to a quote back in 2006, Ms. PELOSI said, and this is a quote, I'm not giving the gavel to them. They will have to use their imagination as to

how they can get a vote. Speaker PELOSI said that on August 3, 2008. I guess kind of like she's using her imagination to lower energy prices.

And I think my next colleague who is going to speak will talk a little bit about the imagination and what her plan happens to be, but I'll show a couple of more slides before I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) who has been such a strong advocate on this issue.

This is another quote from Ms. PELOSI. This call for drilling in areas that are protected—in other words, the Outer Continental Shelf and ANWR that the gentleman from Florida was just talking about—this call for drilling in areas that are protected is a hoax. It is an absolute hoax on the part of the Republicans and this administration.

Another quote from Speaker PELOSI. If you don't agree with that, my colleagues, just call (202) 224-3121 and voice your concern about a quote like that.

□ 2200

But listen to this. Look at this quote that Ms. PELOSI, our distinguished Speaker, gave on one of the national news networks a week or so ago when she was asked: "Why not drill? Why not open up these areas?" After all, the United States owns this source of fossil fuel, both natural gas and petroleum. Her quote then was: "I'm trying to save the planet." I think she actually banged the table and repeated it. "I'm trying to save the planet."

Well, so is this guy Carl Pope, executive director of the Sierra Club. His quote was: "We're better off without cheap oil. We're better off without cheap gas."

So what they want to do is save the planet, but I fear, Mr. Speaker, that in the process they'll be destroying this country.

With that, I am going to yield to my distinguished colleague from North Carolina, a champion who has been back on this floor for most of the August recess, not just for a day or two. In fact, she led the Republicans on several occasions, and she does such a great job. At this time, I'm honored to yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina, VIRGINIA FOXX.

Ms. FOXX. Well, thank you, Mr. GINGREY. Thank you, Congressman GINGREY, for your leadership on this hour tonight as well as for your help earlier this year in August for what we were doing in calling to the attention of the American people those who are creating this problem with the high gas prices. I want to add some comments to my colleague from Florida's comments about drilling in ANWR.

I had the great opportunity to go to Alaska in 2005. I'd been there once before just purely as a tourist, but I went as a Member of Congress in 2005. I also saw Prudhoe Bay. I also saw Valdez. I also flew over ANWR. I want to add my comments and support to the things that he has said.

When the ANWR was set aside, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge—I think it was in the early 70s—it was specific in the bill that some of that land would be set aside for oil drilling because people knew then that there was oil there and that it should be drilled for, but since that time, the Democrats have time and time and time again stopped us from drilling there. A bill passed in 1995—it passed both Houses—to allow drilling in ANWR, and President Clinton vetoed it. Since then, many, many times we have brought up votes, and the Democrats have consistently voted against drilling there.

He is absolutely right. The ANWR area is nothing but a frozen desert. Where we would be drilling is a frozen desert. It looks gray like that picture he showed. We saw it from the air. It looks exactly like that. It is akin to the deserts of Saudi Arabia, but it happens to be a frozen desert.

You know, the Lord gave us all of the resources, I believe, in this world that we need, but they just don't always look like they're the resources that we need, and sometimes they're tied up in unusual places, but the way I've described it to my colleagues and to my constituents is the way that I have heard it described as to the area that we would drill in ANWR, the 2000 acres: A postage stamp is to a football field as those 2000 acres are to the State of Alaska. It's a minuscule part of the State of Alaska, and it would do no harm.

Also, there is one thing that my colleague Mr. KELLER didn't mention. He did show a wonderful map of how close the pipeline is now to that area. We're told that, in 18 months, we could have oil flowing from ANWR into the Alaska pipeline. In fact, it's going to be necessary to keep oil flowing into that pipeline or the pipeline is going to have to be shut down. So the Democrats continue to say it's going to take 10 years. It will only take 10 years if they and their trial lawyer friends and their radical environmentalist friends continue to bring lawsuits. What takes so long for us to create the energy that we need in this country are the lawsuits that keep getting filed. We could do this. We could be getting gas from the Outer Continental Shelf, I understand, in 3 years if we don't have to continually fight lawsuits to get this energy.

During the period of time when we were debating this in August—when the cameras were turned off, when the lights were turned off, when the mikes were turned off—I said that we have a choice to make here in the Congress. We are either going to be pro-American energy or anti-American energy. The Republicans in this Congress are pro-American energy. There is no reason why this country cannot be completely energy independent. Now, today, we've emphasized drilling.

By the way, let me make one other comment about the drilling in Alaska

that nobody has made. I saw this again when I was there. You know, when you see the pictures of ANWR again, you see caribou grazing in a meadow with daisies blooming. That's, again, not the area that we would be drilling in. There are no caribou. There are living things there, I'm sure, in that frozen wasteland but not anything that you can see.

The other things that you see are these oil rigs like you see in Texas, these things that go up and down, and they're not very attractive armaments or implements, but when we saw the oil wells in Alaska, for the life of me, you couldn't have known that those were oil wells. They are simple boxes, maybe a little bit taller than I am, and they have valves on them. They look sort of like oxygen tanks with some valves on them, but they're not unattractive at all. They're in little boxes that sort of look like cabanas. We saw a whole row of about, I'd say, 100 or 150 of them. You would have no idea. They might be refrigerators for all one knows, but they're not unattractive at all.

Again, the radical environmentalists want us to think that we're going to be assaulted visually and that the environment is going to be assaulted by our drilling in ANWR. They want us to do nothing. I think the comment by the gentleman from the Sierra Club is very typical of what they feel. They don't want us to have cheap gas because they don't want us to use the good resources that the Lord gave us.

Mr. GINGREY. Would the gentlelady yield for just one comment on that before you continue?

Ms. FOXX. Sure.

Mr. GINGREY. Representative Foxx, you requoted what the gentleman from the Sierra Club said. Again, he said, "We're better off without cheap gas."

Also, I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the leader of the Senate, the Senate majority leader, Senator Harry Reid of Nevada, said fossil fuel is poison, that fossil fuel is poison and that we need to completely rid ourselves of that by, I think, the year 2012. So I just wanted to point that out.

I yield back to the gentlewoman.

Ms. FOXX. Well, I thank my colleague from Georgia for mentioning that because I wanted to also mention that Republicans have consistently said we're for all of the above. We're not just for drilling in ANWR, just for drilling in the Outer Continental Shelf. We want all of the alternatives. We want to be energy independent. We certainly believe in advancing solar, wind, hydro, and whatever other sources there are out there. Most of us believe that, in a short period of time, we'll be completely independent of many fossil fuels. We have coal that we could be using, clean-burning coal. We're the Saudi Arabia of coal.

The interesting thing about the fact that the Democrats don't want us to drill is that they say they want alternatives, but they don't fund alternatives. Our bill that would allow for

drilling would take the money that the Federal Government would get from those leases, and it would use that money to develop alternatives. While they've authorized programs for alternatives, they haven't funded them. So they're being very disingenuous when they say they want alternatives, because they are not allowing us to have alternatives because they're not funding them. It's a program that, I think, deserves the emperor's new clothes' award.

Mr. GINGREY. In reclaiming my time just for a second before yielding back to the gentlewoman from North Carolina, what she is talking about, Mr. Speaker, is an energy trust fund that could be, as she pointed out, obtained from royalties that the Federal Government gets from the oil companies—Big Oil, the Democrats use that pejorative constantly—but they would have to pay significant royalties to the Federal Government, which, as Ms. FOXX pointed out, would be put in a trust fund to have grants for research and development for alternative sources such as wind and solar and other things.

I'll continue to yield to the gentlewoman.

Ms. FOXX. Well, again, I appreciate that help with what I was saying because it reminds me of another point that I want to make, and that is, by not allowing this new exploration, we are ensuring that Big Oil will stay in control of the issues. When new areas are opened up, it opens up the opportunities for smaller oil companies and for new entrepreneurs to get involved in the business.

So the best thing that could happen to the "big oil companies," those people who the Democrats demonize constantly, is for us not to open up new areas for drilling, because they have such a lock on the existing areas, and so they are helping, unwittingly perhaps, the existing oil companies to stay big by decreasing the competition for them.

Now let's talk a little bit about what is the Democrats' plan. They say no, no, no, no, no to all of the things which we have proposed which we believe the American people want. We know that from the surveys. Our hope in coming back here for this session is that the American people will have put a lot of pressure on our Democratic colleagues in saying to them: "You must tell the Speaker that she needs to bring up a bill for a vote, and that's all we're asking for. We want a clean up or down vote."

Now, I had said this many of the times that I was here during August. One day in July, before we went on recess and when the Republicans were talking about this—we'd been talking about this all of this year that we needed to do something to increase the supply and bring down the price of gasoline—somebody asked one of Speaker PELOSI's aides: "Well, what is your plan for bringing down the price of gas-

oline?" The answer was: "Drive small cars and wait for the wind."

Well, this is how somebody has characterized this. This is the Democrats' energy plan: drive small cars and wait for the wind. Well, most people in this country can't trade their big cars for small cars. They need their big cars. They have families, and they need to transport them or they have so much invested in those cars already, and they're not wealthy people like our Speaker is. They are people who are working hard for a living, and they can't do that.

Well, I have likened this to when the French people told the Queen of France that the people had no bread. She said, "Let them eat cake." Well, that's, I think, what the Democrats are saying to the American people. Let them eat cake. Whereas, the Republicans are saying we have alternatives. Let's vote on those alternatives. Yes, I think this deals with some of the quotes that Mr. GINGREY was talking about, that Congressman GINGREY from Georgia was talking about a few minutes ago.

We did get promises. In fact, the Speaker promised in 2006 that the Democrats had a commonsense plan for bringing down the price of gasoline. That was when the price of gasoline was around \$2. Now it's almost \$4. They've done nothing about it. This is what one of their Members said: "We sort of stretched the truth, and people ate it up." This was stated by Representative PAUL KANJORSKI, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, on the Democrats' campaign promises. They made those promises.

Now, what have Republicans done? Thirty-five times the Democrats have voted down Rules Committee Republican-offered solutions to lower your gas prices and to address America's urgent energy needs. The Speaker said we'll have to use our imagination for ways that we can get a vote. Well, ladies and gentlemen, we have used every opportunity presented to us in this Congress to force a vote on providing American-made energy.

□ 2215

And every time the Democrats have stifled that.

We're not asking for a lot. We are asking for an up-or-down vote. Now, we have it broken down. We are not asking you to take our word for it. We have it broken down. Eleven times they voted "no" to consider amendments that would lower the average price of regular unleaded gasoline; four times to lower the price of gasoline and diesel by increasing our domestic fuel supply; six times they voted "no" to address alternative fuels; and fourteen times to address additional energy solutions provided by the American Energy Act, No More Excuses Energy Act, Coal-Liquid Fuel Act, Deep Ocean Resources Energy Act, Boutique Fuel Reduction Act, and the American Energy Independence and Price Reduction Act.

Republicans continue to try, and we are going to continue to bring up these

issues every day that the Congress is in session and when we go out of session. But we do need the American people to help on this. We're going to bring it up. But if you live in the district of a Democrat who has not yet said he or she will vote "yes" for additional energy, then you need to be calling the House of Representatives and you need to be calling the Speaker's office to let them know. But it's better to call your Member of Congress and ask that Member to tell them.

Now, here's the other energy plan presented by their nominee for President. Our nominee for President, Senator MCCAIN, has said he wants to increase American-made energy. Senator OBAMA's plan is check your tires and get them inflated properly and that's the solution to the American energy needs. That's just not going to cut it, Senator OBAMA. I'm sorry. We have got to increase supply.

Americans have been doing a wonderful job of conserving. And, again, I want to make it very clear Republicans believe in all of the above. We support conservation, but we support alternatives such as solar, wind, hydro, every other alternative that there is out there. We are willing to do that. But we know we cannot do this without increasing supply. And I simply think that we need to ask the Democrats are you pro-American energy or are you anti-American energy? If you're not interested in increasing the supply that we have within our borders, then you're anti-American energy. That is being anti-American people because it's the average working person, the retired people, young people who are being hurt by the high price of gasoline. And I think that that approach is the approach of people who are totally out of touch with the real world, and I am very disappointed in that.

I am going to yield back to my colleague now, Mr. GINGREY, from the great State of Georgia.

Mr. GINGREY. I want to thank again the gentlewoman from North Carolina, who did a wonderful job, I think, of explaining what has not been going on in this body.

And I think it's important for the American people to understand something. When the Democratic minority back in the 2006 election cycle, Mr. Speaker, when they were campaigning—this is campaign season now; so 2 years ago they were in the minority and talked about the "do-nothing," "do-nothing" Republican majority and made statements such as, well, they are only here 3 days a week, only here in Washington doing the people's business, passing laws that need to be passed, these Republicans, these "lazy" Republicans was the characterization, Mr. Speaker, of the then Republican majority. They are only up here 3 days a week, not doing anything, not doing the people's work, and when we get the majority, we promise to do the people's work. And indeed, Mr. Speaker, you weren't here at that particular time,

but the statement was we will go to a 5-day work week like everybody else across America, and, indeed, some people work 6 and 7 days a week and they have two jobs, not one. So this idea of coming and doing the people's work, that sounded good to me. I liked that.

Now, keep in mind what has happened since the Democrats have gained the majority. The people gave them that confidence, gave them that trust and said okay, that sounds good to us, and they gained the majority. Well, what have they done? Well, let me just say that we are now back in session here in September, the second week in September. And we are going to be here, including today, and this day is almost gone, it's 10:30 at night—Mr. Speaker, we are going to be here 15 days. Now, we are going to be here 15 days. Maybe it will turn out to be 12 or 10. But the Democratic majority says that we are going to be 15 days, 5 days this week, 5 days next week, and 5 days the following week. Ladies and gentlemen, that's 15 days out of 5 months.

Remember now, the whole month of August and the first week in September, we were on recess, and the Democratic majority, Mr. Speaker, has already emphatically said that we want our Members to go home and be in their districts and campaign for reelection or whatever and we are not coming back until the next Congress, until the 11th Congress in January after the new President is inaugurated. I mean it's just unbelievable.

Now think about it. Mr. Speaker, if the American public were watching our proceedings tonight and they heard what I'm saying to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, 15 days in 5 months, that's deplorable. If that's what we are going to do, if that's what we have resorted to in this Congress, then this ought to be a part-time job. This shouldn't be a full-time job. That's fine with me. If you want to make it a part-time job, I will go back home and start delivering babies again 6 months out of the year.

But let me just use a word that I think most of my colleagues understand: This is the height of mendacity. This is the height of hypocrisy to make that kind of promise and then not deliver to the American people. Ms. FOXX talked about it, Representative FOXX, Representative KELLER.

And Representative KELLER is still with us, and I would be happy to yield to him for further thoughts or comments that he may have on this issue. We only have about 10 minutes left, but let me yield back to my friend from Florida.

Mr. KELLER of Florida. I thank my friend for yielding. I would just take a couple minutes.

Mr. Speaker, you may be surprised to learn, as I was when I went there, that there is not a tree within 100 miles of where we are drilling and that the animals peacefully co-exist and, in fact, have done well. You may wonder why am I hearing this for the first time? Let me explain something to you.

This is the only village in all of ANWR, called Kaktovik. And when I sat there with the leader of the village, Mr. Felton Rexford, who lived there his whole life, and I would say he's in his mid- to late 60s, he was so kind to me. And as I sit there in 30 degree weather in the hottest month, in the middle of August, he told me I was one of the few people that ever bothered to visit there, that they were surprised. Hardly anyone has ever been there. It's 30 degrees in the hottest month. It's 30 below in the winter. They just got running water there in the year 2000. Only 300 Eskimos live there. They have a doctor that visits their town one time a year. There are no roads in and out of the village. They have to travel by snowmobile, and they live off of whales. So when you hear about this being a pristine wilderness area that's going to hurt the wildlife, you're hearing it from people that have never been there and have a vested interest in telling you that because they are probably trying to raise money for some fringe group.

And I made a promise to Mr. Felton Rexford that when I would get back to Congress, I don't know if I would sway anybody but I would come to the floor of Congress and tell the truth. And the truth is these are the most environmentally conscious people in the country that I have ever met, and they think it can be done in an environmentally friendly way and they support it. And the area there looks like the surface of the moon and not a rainforest, and we can have it all.

So I wanted to honor that, Mr. GINGREY, and I appreciate your giving me the chance to speak tonight on this very key issue.

Mr. GINGREY. I thank my colleague and friend from Florida.

As I was saying, of course, Mr. Speaker, 15 days in the last 5 months, and you look at the schedule for this week, and there is unbelievably nothing, nothing on the agenda that has anything to do with energy.

We are going to have two bills, one I guess on Thursday and one on Friday or maybe Wednesday and Thursday. One of them is the No Child Left Inside Act of 2008 to reauthorize the National Environmental Education Act to help improve the quality of environmental education for primary and secondary school students. And then if you think that one's important, H.R. 3667, the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers Wild and Scenic River Study Act of 2008, authorizes \$300,000 for a study of a segment of the Missisquoi River in Vermont for potential designation as Wild and Scenic. Not only does H.R. 3667 not create more American energy, but it might actually prevent future energy exploration along the river like the siting of a liquefied natural gas plant as an example.

And the other 2 days we are doing nothing but suspension bills, and those suspension bills are the ones that you have to have a two-thirds vote. There

is little opposition to those bills, and yet they are given 20 minutes of debate on each side, 40 minutes on each of these suspension bills to make it look like we're doing something up here.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will say that the Democratic majority has done some things since they took control. In January, 2007, when the price of regular gasoline was \$2.22, that date we congratulated the U.S. Santa Barbara soccer team. And then on September 5, when the price of regular had gone to \$2.84, that was National Passport Month. February 6, 2008, when the price of regular had gone to \$3.03, we were commending the Houston Dynamo soccer team. Then on May 14, 2008, the price of regular \$3.77, that was National Train Day. Then on May 20, 2008, regular gasoline \$3.84 a gallon, that was Great Cats and Rare Canids Act. Really important. On June 10, 2008, the price of regular \$4.09 a gallon, the International Year of Sanitation bill. Really important. And then last but not least, June 17, 2008, when the price of regular had gotten up to \$4.14, that was the Monkey Safety Act day. We were doing some things all right. We were really working hard up here.

Well, look, the bottom line is this: We have a bill. The Republicans have a bill. We have a comprehensive bill. Yes, the cornerstone is "Drill Here, Drill Now." But this is the all-of-the-above approach to energy independence, and that's what we have to have, not only for our domestic needs but for the security of this Nation. And I commend our nominee for President, JOHN MCCAIN, and our nominee for Vice President, Sarah Palin, because they understand we need to drill on the Outer Continental Shelf. And we will have a Vice President who is from an energy State and understands the importance of those resources that we own.

So, Mr. Speaker, we want to do things in a bipartisan way. And in closing, I know we are getting very close to that hour, but in closing let me just say this: We can work together. We can work together. I know I spent a lot of time up here railing tonight against Speaker PELOSI, but I respect her. She is the Speaker of this House not just for the Democrats but also for the Republicans. We respect her. We respect the chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee, the distinguished Mr. JOHN DINGELL from Michigan.

□ 2230

He knows about this country and its needs. Why can't we get together, Mr. DINGELL and Mr. BARTON, and let's have a bill that is comprehensive, a little give and take on both sides of the aisle, because it's for the American people, and let's worry more about them than the next election. The next election, Mr. Speaker, will take care of itself. Let the people judge on that.

I am going to tell you, when you go back home I am hearing from my constituents, and I know everybody in this House Chamber is hearing from their

constituents. We can do it. It's time. It's time to do it, and it's time to do it now.

I think it would be unconscionable if we go home 3 weeks from now and we have not done this. I am willing to stay. I am willing to stay, and 134, maybe even 194 Republicans, and hopefully some good, rock solid Democrats will stay with us this time until we get an energy bill done in a comprehensive, bipartisan way.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 2008, AT PAGE H 7517

PROVIDING FOR AN ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE TWO HOUSES

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That, in consonance with section 132(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, July 31, 2008, Friday, August 1, 2008, or Saturday, August 2, 2008, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2 p.m. on Monday, September 8, 2008, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate recesses or adjourns on any day from Friday, August 1, 2008, through Friday, September 5, 2008, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until noon on Monday, September 8, 2008, or such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until the time of any reassembly pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for August 1 on account of death in family.

Mr. CONYERS (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of personal business.

Mr. ELLISON (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of business in district.

Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for August 1 on account of personal business.

Mr. LEVIN (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for August 1, today and the balance of the week.

Mr. McNULTY (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today and until 4 p.m. on September 10.

Mr. KIRK (at the request of Mr. BOEHNER) for today on account of business in the district.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. KAPTUR) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. REGULA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, today, September 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today, September 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15.

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, for 5 minutes, today, September 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Mr. WELDON of Florida, for 5 minutes, September 10.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, September 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, for 5 minutes, today and September 11.

Mr. KELLER of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2507. An act to address the digital television transition in border states; the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 3241. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1717 Orange Avenue in Fort Pierce, Florida, as the "CecCee Ross Lyles Post Office Building"; the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

S.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution expressing the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact regarding water resources in the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence River Basin; the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Ms. Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 2245. An act to designate the Department of Veterans' Affairs outpatient clinic in Wenatchee, Washington, as the Elwood "Bud" Link Department of Veterans' Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

H.R. 4040. An act to establish consumer product safety standards and other safety requirements for children's products and to reauthorize and modernize the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

H.R. 4137. An act to amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4210. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 Washington Avenue in Weldon, North Carolina, as the "Dock M. Brown Post Office Building".

H.R. 4918. An act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Miami, Florida, as the "Bruce W. Carter Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center".

H.R. 5477. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 South Del Mar Avenue in San Gabriel, California, as the "Chi Mui Post Office Building".

H.R. 5483. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10449 White Granite Drive in Oakton, Virginia, as the "Private First Class David H. Sharrett II Post Office Building".

H.R. 5631. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1155 Seminole Trail in Charlottesville, Virginia as the "Corporal Bradley T. Arms Post Office Building".

H.R. 6061. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 219 East Main Street in West Frankfort, Illinois, as the "Kenneth James Gray Post Office Building".

H.R. 6085. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 42222 Rancho Las Palmas Drive in Rancho Mirage, California, as the "Gerald R. Ford Post Office Building".

H.R. 6150. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14500 Loraine Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "John P. Gallagher Post Office Building".

H.R. 6340. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Quarropas Street in White Plain, New York, as the "Charles L. Briant, Jr., Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

H.R. 6432. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act to revise and extend the animal drug user fee program, to establish a program of fees relating to generic new animal drugs, to make certain technical corrections to the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6580. An act to ensure the fair treatment of a member of the Armed Forces who is discharged from the Armed Forces, at the request of the member, pursuant to the Department of Defense permitting the early discharge of a member who is the only surviving child in a family in which the father or mother, or one or more siblings, served in the Armed Forces and, because of hazards incident to such service, was killed, died as a result of wounds, accident, or disease, is in a captured or missing in action status, or is permanently disabled, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limitation on contributions to funeral trust, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 3294. An act to provide for the continued performance of the functions of the United States Parole Commission.

S. 3295. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, and the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide that the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office,

shall appoint administrative patent judges and administrative trademark judges, and for other purposes.

S. 3370. An act to resolve pending claims against Libya by United States nationals, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House reports that on August 6, 2008 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 2245. To designate the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Wenatchee, Washington, as the Elwood "Bud" Link Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

H.R. 4040. To establish consumer product safety standards and other safety requirements for children's products and to reauthorize and modernize the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

H.R. 4137. To amend and extend the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4210. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 Washington Avenue in Weldon, North Carolina, as the "Dock M. Brown Post Office Building".

H.R. 4918. To name the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Miami, Florida, as the "Bruce W. Carter Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center".

H.R. 5477. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 South Del Mar Avenue in San Gabriel, California, as the "Chi Mui Post Office Building".

H.R. 5483. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10449 White Granite Drive in Oakton, Virginia, as the "Private First Class David H. Sharrett II Post Office Building".

H.R. 5631. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1155 Seminole Trail in Charlottesville, Virginia, as the "Corporal Bradley T. Arms Post Office Building".

H.R. 6061. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 219 East Main Street in West Frankfort, Illinois, as the "Kenneth James Gray Post Office Building".

H.R. 6085. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 42222 Rancho Las Palmas Drive in Rancho Mirage, California, as the "Gerald R. Ford Post Office Building".

H.R. 6150. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14500 Lorain Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "John P. Gallagher Post Office Building".

H.R. 6340. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 300 Quarropas Street in White Plains, New York, as the "Charles L. Brieant, Jr., Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

H.R. 6432. To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the animal drug user fee program, and for other purposes.

Lorraine C. Miller, Clerk of the House also reports that on August 25, 2008 she presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 6580. To ensure the fair treatment of a member of the Armed Forces who is discharged from the Armed Forces, at the request of the member, pursuant to the Department of Defense policy permitted the

early discharge of a member who is the only surviving child in a family in which the father or mother, or one or more siblings, served in the Armed Forces and, because of hazards incident to such service, was killed, died as a result of wounds, accident, or disease, is in a captured or missing in action status, or is permanently disabled, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the dollar limitation on contributions to funeral trusts, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), under its previous order and pursuant to House Resolution 1415, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, September 9, 2008, at 10:30 a.m., for morning-hour debate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Honorable STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

8076. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Almonds Grown in California; Order Amending Marketing Order No. 981 [Docket No. AO-214-A7; AMS-FV-07-0050; FV07-981-1] received August 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8077. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request for FY 2009 budget amendments for the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, the Interior, Labor, and State, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency; (H. Doc. No. 110-141); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8078. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense, Department of Defense, transmitting nine Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the quarter ending June 30, 2008 pursuant to section 2432, Title 10 United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8079. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 39th report pursuant to Section 3204(f) of the FY 2000 Emergency Supplemental Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

8080. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations — received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8081. A letter from the Chief Counsel, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-B-7793] received August 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

8082. A letter from the Deputy Director for Operations, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assump-

tions for Valuing and Paying Benefits — received August 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

8083. A letter from the Deputy Director for Operations, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits — received August 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

8084. A letter from the Vice Admiral, USN Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting reports in accordance with Sections 36(a) and 26(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8085. A letter from the Vice Admiral, USN Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting a report submitted in accordance with Section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8086. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Authorization to Impose License Requirements for Exports or Reexports to Entities Acting Contrary to the National Security or Foreign Policy Interests of the United States. [Docket No. 0612243150-8535-02] (RIN: 0694-AD82) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8087. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the report on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) compliance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8088. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-472, "Taxation Without Representation Federal Tax Pay-Out Message Board Installation Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8089. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-474, "Closing of a Public Alley in Square 700, S.O. 07-9626, Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8090. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-475, "Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Notification Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8091. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-476, "Injured Fire Fighter Relief Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8092. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-477, "Student Voter Registration Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8093. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-478, "Abatement of Nuisance Properties and Tenant Receivership Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8094. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. ACT 17-479, "Director of the Office of Public Education Facilities Modernization Allen Lew Compensation System Change and Pay Schedule Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8095. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-480, "Recreation Enterprise Fund Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8096. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-481, "Tingey Street, S.E. Right-of-Way Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8097. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-482, "Expanding Opportunities for Street Vending Around the Baseball Stadium Clarifying Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8098. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-484, "Adams Morgan Taxicab Zone Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8099. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-483, "Heat Wave Safety Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8100. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-485, "Workforce Housing Production Program Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8101. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 17-486, "Special Events Swimming Exception Temporary Amendment Act of 2008," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8102. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — COMPETITIVE AREA [RIN: 3206-AL64] received August 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8103. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Prevailing Rate Systems; North American Industry Classification System Based Federal Wage System Wage Area [RIN: 3206-AL45] received August 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8104. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Critical Position Pay Authority [RIN: 3206-AK87] received August 26, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

8105. A letter from the Acting Chief, Regulatory Affairs Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Recreation and Public Purposes Act; Solid Waste Disposal [WO-350-08 1430 PN-24 1A] (RIN: 1004-AE03) received August 26, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8106. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 071106671-8010-02] (RIN: 0648-XJ19) received August 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8107. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 071106671-8010-02] (RIN: 0648-XJ17) received August 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8108. A letter from the Acting Director Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 071106671-8010-02] (RIN: 0648-XJ16) received August 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

8109. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited Models DHC-2 Mk.I, DHC-2 Mk.II, and DHC-3 Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0444; Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-024-AD; Amendment 39-15555; AD 2008-12-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8110. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Cessna Aircraft Company Models 208 and 208B Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0331; Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-2009-AD; Amendment 39-15569; AD 2008-13-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8111. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited Model DHC-2 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0393 Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-011-AD; Amendment 39-15533; AD 2008-11-11] (RIN: 212-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8112. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Model L-1011 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0637; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-078-AD; Amendment 39-15561; AD 2008-12-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8113. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Falcon 2000EX Airplanes and Model Falcon 900EX Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0364; Directorate Identifier 2006-NM-281-AD; Amendment 39-15562; AD 2008-12-18] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8114. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness

Directives; M7 Aerospace LP SA226 and SA227 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0313; Directorate Identifier 2007-CE-095-AD; Amendment 39-15560; AD 2008-12-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8115. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; GENERAL AVIA Costruzioni Aeronatiche Models F22B, F22C, and F22R Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0423 Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-010-AD; Amendment 39-15556; AD 2008-12-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8116. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Viking Air Limited Model DHC-2 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0393 Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-011-AD; Amendment 39-15533; AD 2008-11-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8117. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Agusta S.p.A. Model A109E, A109S, and A119 Helicopters [Docket No. FAA-2008-0630; Directorate Identifier 2008-SW-19-AD; Amendment 39-15554; AD 2008-12-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8118. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Sandel Avionics Incorporated Model ST3400 Terrain Awareness Warning System/Radio Magnetic Indicator (TAWS/RMI) Units Approved Under Technical Standard Order(s) C113, C151a, or C151b; Installed on Various Small and Transport Category Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-0290; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-250-AD; Amendment 39-15557; AD 2006-16-18 R1] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8119. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, -700, -700C, -800, and -900 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2007-29333; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-141-AD; Amendment 39-15547; AD 2008-12-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8120. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; MORAVAN a.s. Model Z-143L Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0426 Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-016-AD; Amendment 39-15549; AD 2008-12-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8121. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model CL-600-2C10 (Regional Jet Series 700, 701, & 702) and CL-600-2D24 (Regional Jet Series 900) Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0300; Directorate Identifier 2008-NM-019-AD; Amendment 39-15552; AD 2008-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8122. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-135BJ and EMB-145XR Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0292; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-286-AD; Amendment 39-15550; AD 2008-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8123. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of Legal Descriptions of Multiple Federal Airways in the Vicinity of Farmington, NM [Docket No. FAA-2008-0186; Airspace Docket No. 08-ANM-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8124. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Area Navigation (RNAV) and Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. FAA-2002-14002; Amdt. Nos. 1-57, 91-296, 97-1336, 121-333, 125-52, 129-42, 135-110] (RIN: 2120-AH77) received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8125. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Recording of Major Repairs and Major Alterations — received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8126. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Implementing the Maintenance Provisions of Bilateral Agreements [Docket No.: FAA-2004-17683] (RIN: 2120-A119) received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8127. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Fees for Certification Services and Approvals Performed Outside the United States [Docket No.: FAA-2007-27043; Amendment Nos. 61-116, 63-35, 65-49, 187-4] (RIN: 2120-A177) received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8128. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E5 Airspace; Prairie Du Sac, WI. [Docket No. FAA-2007-28778; Airspace Docket No. 07-AGL-6] received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8129. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Emporium, PA [Docket No. FAA-2007-0275; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-15] received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8130. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Emporium, PA [Docket No. FAA-2007-0275; Airspace Docket No. 07-AEA-15] received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8131. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Phillipsburg, KS [Docket No. FAA-2006-25943; Airspace Docket No. 06-ACE-13] received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8132. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30600; Amdt. No. 3262] received August 22, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8133. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Short Brothers Model SD3-60 Airplanes Equipped with an Auxiliary Fuel Tank System Installed in Accordance with Supplemental Type Certificate SA00404AT [Docket No. FAA-2008-0135; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-345-AD; Amendment 39-15551; AD 2008-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8134. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Various Transport Category Airplanes Equipped with Auxiliary Fuel Tanks Installed in Accordance with Certain Supplemental Type Certificates [Docket No. FAA-2007-0089; Directorate Identifier 2007-NM-117-AD; Amendment 39-15546; AD 2008-12-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8135. A letter from the Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. AT-200, AT-300, AT-400, AT-500, AT-600, and AT-800 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2008-0247; Directorate Identifier 2008-CE-003-AD; Amendment 39-15540; AD 2008-11-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

8136. A letter from the Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the 2008 National Convention Proceedings of the Disabled American Veterans, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 901 and 44 U.S.C. 1332; (H. Doc. No. 110-142); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

8137. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Child Support Enforcement Program; Medical Support (RIN: 0970-AC22) received August 26, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8138. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — IRC 965 Dividend Repatriation Audit Guidelines [LMSB-4-0808-043] received August 28, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8139. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualified Forestry Conservation Bonds [Notice 2008-70] received August 28, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8140. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Section 1274. — Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property (Also Sections 42, 280G, 382, 412, 467, 468, 482, 483, 642, 807, 846, 1288, 7520, 7872.) (Rev. Rul. 2008-46) received August 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

8141. A letter from the Program Manager, Department of Health and Human Services,

transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Fire Safety Requirements for Long Term Care Facilities, Automatic Sprinkler Systems [CMS-3191-F] (RIN: 0938-AN79) received August 11, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RAHALL: Committee on Natural Resources. Supplemental report on H.R. 3667. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Missisquoi and Trout Rivers in the State of Vermont for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (Rept. 110-668 Pt. 2).

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. S. 2837. An act to designate the United States courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, New York, as the "Theodore Roosevelt United States Courthouse" (Rept. 110-823). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. OBERSTAR: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. S. 2403. An act to designate the new Federal Courthouse, located in the 700 block of East Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia, as the "Spottswood W. Robinson III and Robert R. Merhige, Jr. Federal Courthouse"; with amendments (Rept. 110-824). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 6064. A bill to encourage, enhance, and integrate Silver Alert plans throughout the United States; with an amendment (Rept. 110-825). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5243. A bill for the relief of Kumi Iizuka-Barcena (Rept. 110-826). Referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CONYERS: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2575. A bill for the relief of Mikael Adrian Christopher Figueroa Alvarez (Rept. 110-827). Referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 5743. A bill to provide the Secretary of Homeland Security with the authority to procure real property and accept in-kind donations (Rept. 110-828). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 263. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a program to award grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment or expansion of cybersecurity professional development programs, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 110-829, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 1207. Resolution directing the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives to provide individuals whose pay is disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer by electronic funds transfer with the option of receiving receipts of pay and withholdings electronically; with an amendment (Rept. 110-830). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania: Committee on House Administration. H.R. 6475. A bill to establish the Daniel Webster Congressional Clerkship Program (Rept. 110-831). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. FILNER (for himself and Mr. BUYER):

H.R. 6832. A bill to authorize major medical facility projects and major medical facility leases for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2009, to extend certain authorities of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 6833. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide church pension plans the opportunity to offer automatic enrollment into the plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Mr. COURTNEY, and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 6834. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4 South Main Street in Wallingford, Connecticut, as the "CWO Richard R. Lee Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. HALL of New York:

H.R. 6835. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for an increased mileage rate for charitable deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCOTTER:

H.R. 6836. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 140 Merriman Road in Garden City, Michigan, as the "John J. Shiven Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. PORTER:

H.R. 6837. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7925 West Russell Road in Las Vegas, Nevada, as the "Private First Class Irving Joseph Schwartz Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SCOTT of Virginia (for himself and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 6838. A bill to establish and operate a National Center for Campus Public Safety; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 6839. A bill to designate a previously unnamed peak in the Sawtooth Wilderness of the Sawtooth National Forest in the State of Idaho as "Mount Ernie Day"; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. POE:

H. Res. 1414. A resolution congratulating the United States Olympians of the 2008 Beijing Olympics; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H. Res. 1415. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable Stephanie Tubbs Jones, a Representative of the State of Ohio; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BOUSTANY:

H. Res. 1416. A resolution honoring Dr. Michael DeBakey for his lifetime of accomplishments; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut:

H. Res. 1417. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all public elementary schools and public secondary schools should display a copy of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. HOYER, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr.

CUMMINGS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Ms. WATSON, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. POE, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. HODES, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SPACE, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. COHEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FARR, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Ms. CASTOR, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. SUTTON, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. CLARKE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. HARE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SIREN, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SESTAK, Mr. PATRICK MURPHY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H. Res. 1418. A resolution congratulating Michael Phelps, 2008 Beijing Summer Olympics champion swimmer, on winning 8 gold medals in the Games of the XXIX Olympiad and becoming one of the most highly decorated athletes in Olympic history; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. MUSGRAVE:

H.R. 6840. A bill for the relief of Arsen Mkrtchyan, Hrach Mkrtchyan, and Elmira Poghosyan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TANCREDO:

H.R. 6841. A bill for the relief of Thomas J. Sherlock; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 145: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 343: Mrs. GILLIBRAND.
H.R. 368: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 405: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 411: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 549: Mr. HOEKSTRA.
H.R. 618: Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 619: Mr. WEINER.
H.R. 758: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 769: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 820: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 940: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 971: Mr. CUMMINGS and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.
H.R. 1063: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.
H.R. 1078: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 1110: Mr. ADERHOLT.
H.R. 1153: Mr. MCHUGH.
H.R. 1178: Mr. ALTMIRE.
H.R. 1223: Mr. ROSS and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 1228: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1279: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 1280: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. WELCH of Vermont.
H.R. 1295: Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 1322: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 1554: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 1588: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1590: Mr. MEEKS of New York.
H.R. 1621: Mr. KUCINICH.
H.R. 1650: Mr. MELANCON and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 1653: Mr. SIREN.
H.R. 1673: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 1738: Mr. MORAN of Kansas and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 1776: Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 1903: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 1983: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 2047: Mr. LIPINSKI.
H.R. 2092: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 2169: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. WATSON, and Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 2236: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 2241: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 2275: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 2371: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2472: Mr. KAGEN and Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 2514: Mr. MAHONEY of Florida.
H.R. 2567: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 2606: Mr. FARR, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2691: Mr. MORAN of Kansas.
H.R. 2694: Mr. BOUCHER.
H.R. 2713: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
H.R. 2994: Mr. LOESACK, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. SESTAK.
H.R. 3035: Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 3051: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 3089: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.
H.R. 3186: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 3187: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. BRALEY of Iowa.
H.R. 3202: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 3326: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. OLVER, Mr. WELCH of Vermont, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BACA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 3334: Mr. RAMSTAD and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3407: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3439: Mr. ELLISON.
H.R. 3622: Mr. DONNELLY.
H.R. 3652: Ms. DELAURO and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 3689: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 3737: Mr. HOLT, Mr. HARE, and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 3820: Mr. HAYES.
H.R. 3874: Mr. HAYES and Mr. HILL.
H.R. 3961: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4048: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CONYERS, and Ms. KILPATRICK.
H.R. 4088: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. CAZAYOUX.
H.R. 4138: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 4236: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. STARK, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 4329: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. DEFazio.
H.R. 4335: Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H.R. 4613: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.
H.R. 4838: Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 4899: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4930: Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Mr. PETRI.
H.R. 4987: Mrs. SCHMIDT.
H.R. 4992: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 4993: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 5087: Mr. FOSTER.
H.R. 5161: Mr. STARK and Ms. BORDALLO.
H.R. 5167: Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 5268: Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KILPATRICK, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BACA, Mr. GORDON, and Ms. HIRONO.
H.R. 5404: Ms. SHEA-PORTER.
H.R. 5426: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 5441: Mr. KLEIN of Florida.
H.R. 5447: Mr. WEXLER.
H.R. 5450: Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky.
H.R. 5461: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

H.R. 5546: Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 5580: Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 5595: Mr. MAHONEY of Florida and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 5660: Mr. LYNCH.
H.R. 5672: Mr. MAHONEY of Florida.
H.R. 5698: Mr. FILNER and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 5714: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. POE, Mr. BERRY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WELLER, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. BACHMANN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KAGEN, and Mr. TOWNS.
H.R. 5756: Ms. RICHARDSON.
H.R. 5762: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 5772: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 5784: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 5793: Mr. DENT, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. FOXX, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, Mr. WAMP, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. SAXTON, and Mrs. DRAKE.
H.R. 5814: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MCCOTTER, and Mr. ISRAEL.
H.R. 5823: Mr. REYES, Mr. LOEBSACK, Mr. SPACE, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. FATTAH.
H.R. 5833: Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 5852: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 5854: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. HAYES, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BACA, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, and Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 5873: Mr. HINCHEY and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 5936: Mr. LATHAM and Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 5950: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.
H.R. 5971: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 5977: Mr. HUNTER.
H.R. 5979: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 6066: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. SNYDER.
H.R. 6088: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.
H.R. 6104: Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Ms. BORDALLO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. GIFFORDS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CARSON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 6108: Mr. TIAHRT.
H.R. 6122: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 6153: Mr. HARE.
H.R. 6185: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
H.R. 6274: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.
H.R. 6278: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 6282: Mr. KIND and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 6293: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 6375: Mr. TOWNS, Mr. KIND, and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 6379: Mr. BOREN.
H.R. 6385: Mr. REICHERT.
H.R. 6387: Mr. SHUSTER and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia.
H.R. 6403: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.
H.R. 6434: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 6453: Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 6458: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 6460: Mr. MCHUGH and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 6462: Mr. BOREN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, and Mr. WU.
H.R. 6477: Ms. CLARKE.
H.R. 6485: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. Foster, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mrs. TAUSCHER.
H.R. 6518: Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 6528: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H.R. 6559: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 6566: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 6567: Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. GOODE, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 6568: Mr. GORDON, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 6577: Mr. KUHL of New York.
H.R. 6594: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SIRE, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. WALSH of New York, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. HARE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. ARCURI, Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. FILNER, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BACA, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SUTTON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. LEE, and Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 6597: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. COHEN, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. REYES.
H.R. 6598: Mr. COHEN, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SERRANO, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. KIRK, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. STARK, Ms. TSONGAS, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. McNULTY.
H.R. 6620: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 6630: Mr. GORDON, Mr. BERRY, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SALI, and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 6643: Mr. STARK, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 6680: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 6687: Mr. SPACE and Ms. GIFFORDS.
H.R. 6691: Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. KUHL of New York, Mr. LATTI, Mr. POE, Mr. AKIN, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. WHITFIELD of Kentucky, Mr. MCCAUL of Texas, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. KLINE of Minnesota, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. WESTMORELAND, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. HIGGINS, Mr. WILSON of Ohio, Mr. BACA, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mrs. BACHMANN; and Mr. GOODE.
H.R. 6695: Mr. MURPHY of Connecticut and Mr. BARTON of Texas.
H.R. 6701: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. HOYER, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. BRALEY of Iowa, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. WU, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CARDOZA, Ms. SPIER, and Mr. SKELTON.
H.R. 6728: Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 6733: Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 6742: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 6772: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. MARIO

DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BOYD of Florida, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. MACK, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. CASTOR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. KLEIN of Florida, Mr. MICA, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. KELLER of Florida, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. WELDON of Florida.
H.R. 6798: Mr. KUHL of New York and Mr. MICHAUD.
H.R. 6826: Mr. OLVER and Mr. GORDON of Tennessee.
H. Con. Res. 81: Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.
H. Con. Res. 194: Mrs. MYRICK.
H. Con. Res. 223: Mr. WAMP, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Ms. HIRONO.
H. Con. Res. 333: Mr. PORTER.
H. Con. Res. 362: Mr. HALL of New York, Mr. FATTAH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CHANDLER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. TSONGAS, Ms. BORDALLO, and Ms. RICHARDSON.
H. Con. Res. 388: Ms. GRANGER and Mr. MICHAUD.
H. Con. Res. 393: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. STARK, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. ALTMIRE, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. PORTER, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. GORDON of Tennessee, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. FILNER, and Ms. WATSON.
H. Con. Res. 400: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. BERKLEY.
H. Res. 271: Mr. FRANKS of Arizona and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H. Res. 389: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. SERRANO.
H. Res. 758: Mr. WAMP.
H. Res. 888: Mr. WELDON of Florida.
H. Res. 1000: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MELANCON, Mr. HILL, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. TERRY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. FILNER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MATHESON, and Mr. ROSS.
H. Res. 1042: Mr. CAMP of Michigan, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. WALZ of Minnesota, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. SHAYS.
H. Res. 1064: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. UPTON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. FARR, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. KILPATRICK.
H. Res. 1200: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. HAYES, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. HILL, and Mr. TURNER.
H. Res. 1222: Mr. COOPER.
H. Res. 1227: Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mr. CAPUANO.
H. Res. 1319: Mr. WAMP and Mr. WAXMAN.
H. Res. 1338: Mr. BERMAN.
H. Res. 1352: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mrs. EMERSON, and Mr. BISHOP of New York.
H. Res. 1377: Ms. LEE, Mr. CROWLEY, and Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California.
H. Res. 1379: Mr. HONDA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. STARK, Mr. FILNER, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. HINCHEY.
H. Res. 1383: Mr. FORTUÑO.
H. Res. 1390: Mr. MAHONEY of Florida, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. CHANDLER, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
H. Res. 1392: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. KNOLLENBERG.
H. Res. 1395: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.
H. Res. 1402: Mr. ROTHMAN.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative GEORGE MILLER of California or a designee to H.R. 3036, the No Child Left Inside Act of 2008, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1619: Mr. COHEN.

H. Con. Res. 362: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.